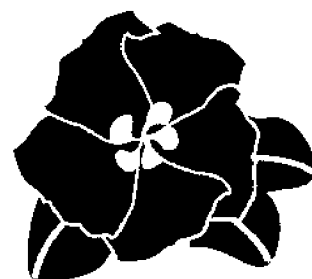




**CENSUS**  
1996 

# Darwin

## . . . A Social Atlas





# **1996 Census of Population and Housing**

## **Darwin ... A Social Atlas**

**Dan Black**  
**Acting Regional Director**

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMBARGO 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 12 NOV 1997

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## INQUIRIES

- For information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.
- For further information about these statistics, contact Deborah Wade-Marshall on Darwin (08) 8943 2123.

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# Introduction

## ABOUT THIS ATLAS

This *Social Atlas* is one of a series of atlases of Australian capital cities. It contains maps illustrating a range of social, demographic and economic characteristics of the population of Darwin using data collected in the 1996 Census of Population and Housing. A commentary accompanying each map briefly analyses these characteristics and highlights the main features.

**The maps in this atlas are based on where people were counted on census night. Visitors whose usual residence was in another country have been excluded from most maps. However, all other visitors to Darwin have been included.**

The mapped area for this atlas is the Darwin Statistical Division, excluding the statistical local areas (SLAs) of Lee Point-Leanyer Swamp, East Arm and Palmerston (T) Balance (refer page 41). The number of people counted in the mapped area on census night, 6 August 1996, excluding overseas visitors, was 82,277. Of these, 12,208 were counted in the Urban Centre of Palmerston.

## ABOUT THE CENSUS

The 1996 Census of Population and Housing aimed at counting every person who spent census night, 6 August, in Australia. This included people in private dwellings, non-private dwellings, camping out, on vessels in or between Australian ports, and on overnight transport. All people, including visitors and tourists, were counted where they actually spent census night, which may not have been where they usually lived.

All private dwellings were counted, whether occupied or unoccupied. Occupied non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, hospitals and prisons, were also included.

## MAP TOPICS

A set of core topics has been selected from the characteristics of the population to enable comparability between atlases. In addition, the following city-specific topics have been included in this atlas because of their particular relevance to Darwin — People born in Southeast Asia, Overseas visitors, Domestic visitors, People attending tertiary institutions, and Own account workers and employers.

## STATISTICAL BOUNDARIES

Topics are mapped by census collection districts (CDs), which are the smallest geographic areas used for collection and dissemination of census data. In towns and cities there are usually between 200 to 300 dwellings in each CD and where possible they have easily identified boundaries, such as streets and waterways.

CDs are the basic building blocks for the aggregation of statistics to larger areas, such as SLAs and local government areas. As can be seen from the maps, CDs vary in shape and size.

## INTERPRETING THE MAPS

Each topic is mapped using different colours to represent different proportions of the mapped characteristic. With the exception of one topic, 'Population density', the maps express the various characteristics as a percentage of the relevant population; e.g., unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force. Population density shows the number of people per square kilometre.

## MAP SYMBOLS

Maps are oriented conventionally with north to the top of the page, and each map is accompanied by a legend showing the colour and values for each class of the mapped data. CDs containing less than 50 people have been left unshaded.






The maps show major roads, selected coastline and CD boundaries. The following symbols are used on the maps:

—————	CD boundary
—————	Coastline
—————	Major roads

Topographic data are provided under an agreement with the Public Sector Mapping Agencies.

## MAP LEGEND

The map legend identifies the colours used to shade each class on a map e.g.

Per cent	
	30 or more
	22 – 30
	15 – 22
	9 – 15
	Less than 9

Although the value '15' is shown on the legend twice, any region with this value for the mapped attribute falls into one class only. The class '15 – 22', for example, will include all values from and including 15 and up to but not including 22. However, for simplicity, the ranges are shown as '15 – 22', '22 – 30' and so on.

## CLASS INTERVAL SELECTION

Selecting appropriate class intervals for each map is a key aspect of representing statistical data. For each map, five classes have been used so that the reader is able to distinguish each class clearly. Class intervals which reflect the distribution of the data were calculated using the Dalenius-Hodges algorithm<sup>1</sup>. The aim of this clustering algorithm is to group CDs with similar values in the same class.

## NON-RESIDENTIAL AND FARM LAND

No distinction has been drawn between residential land and non-residential and farm land within a CD. The census data are assumed to be homogeneous, or evenly spread, across the entire CD, even across large parklands and industrial estates, etc. The exception to this is the CD covering the airport which has been modified to encompass just the residential area of the RAAF base.

## REFERENCE MAPS

Reference maps are also included with this atlas showing:

- SLAs in relation to the mapped area (p. 41);
- Postal Areas based on CD boundaries (p. 42); and
- selected locations noted in the text accompanying the maps (p. 43).

These may be photocopied to produce overlays to be placed on the CD-based maps. Translucent tracing paper is recommended for this purpose rather than transparent film as it is easier to identify selected areas.

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<sup>1</sup> T. Dalenius & J. L. Hodges, Jr, 'Minimum variance stratification', *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, vol. 54, 1959, pp. 88–101.



## COMPARABILITY WITH 1991 ATLAS

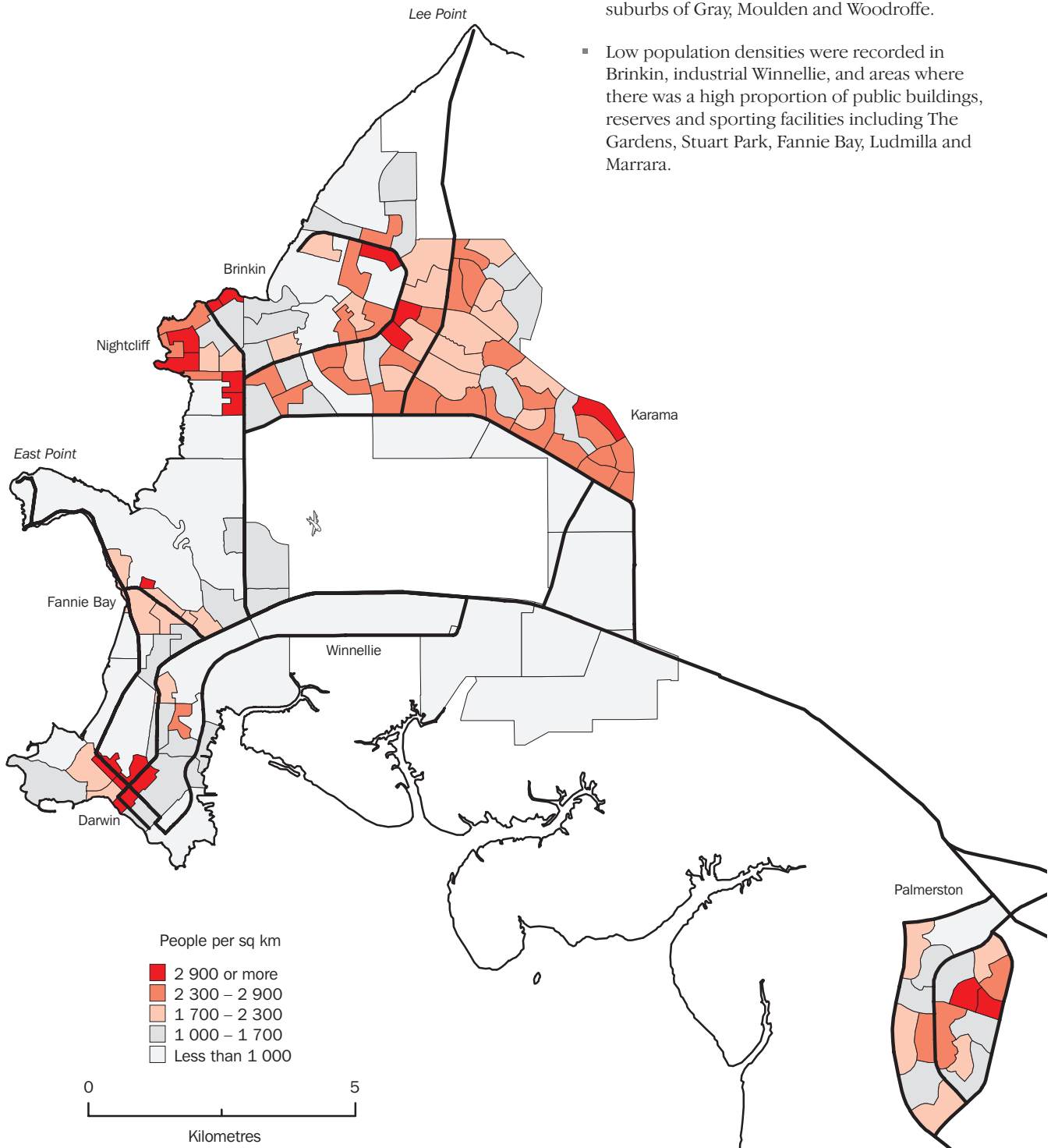
DINKs	The definition of DINKs is the same as that for 1991 with the exception that the younger partner of the couple must be less than 40 years old. In 1991 the female partner had to be less than 36 years old.
Family relationships	There have been several changes to the classification of family relationships (including dependent children). For further information consult the <i>1996 and 1991 Census Dictionary</i> (Cat. no. 2901.0) or contact the ABS.
Income	Additional categories were included in the 1996 Census for nil and negative incomes. For purposes of aggregation to household income, negative income is given a value of zero.
One parent families	The map relating to one parent families excludes those families with non-dependent children only. These families were included in this topic in 1991.
Overseas visitors	There were 1,728 overseas visitors counted in the mapped area on census night. These people have been excluded from all maps except for 'Population change', 'Overseas visitors' and 'Domestic visitors'. Overseas visitors were included in previous atlases.
Private dwellings	Self-care units in retirement villages and manufactured homes on estates are classified as private dwellings. These were treated as non-private dwellings in previous censuses.
Qualifications	Qualifications maps refer to people in the labour force. In 1991 these maps related to the population aged 15 years and over.



# Population density

Number of people per square kilometre

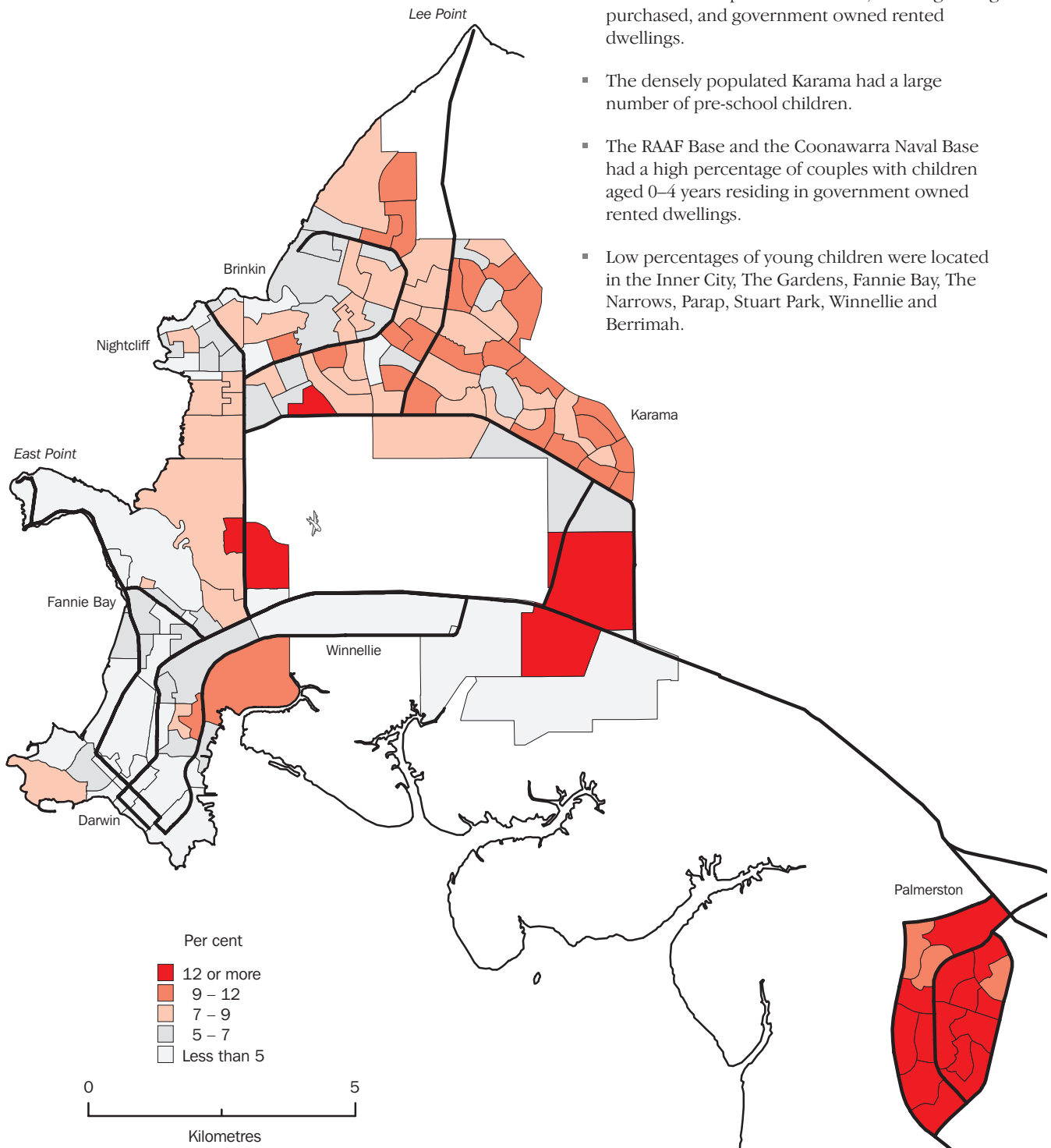
- At the 1996 Census the heaviest population densities were in the northern suburbs of Karama, Malak, Anula, Moil, Wagaman, Wulagi, Wanguri and Leanyer. These areas had a high percentage of school age children.
- Other locations with high population density included Nightcliff with its concentration of privately owned medium to high density rental accommodation, and the developing Palmerston suburbs of Gray, Moulden and Woodroffe.
- Low population densities were recorded in Brinkin, industrial Winnellie, and areas where there was a high proportion of public buildings, reserves and sporting facilities including The Gardens, Stuart Park, Fannie Bay, Ludmilla and Marrara.



# People aged 0–4 years

As a percentage of the total population

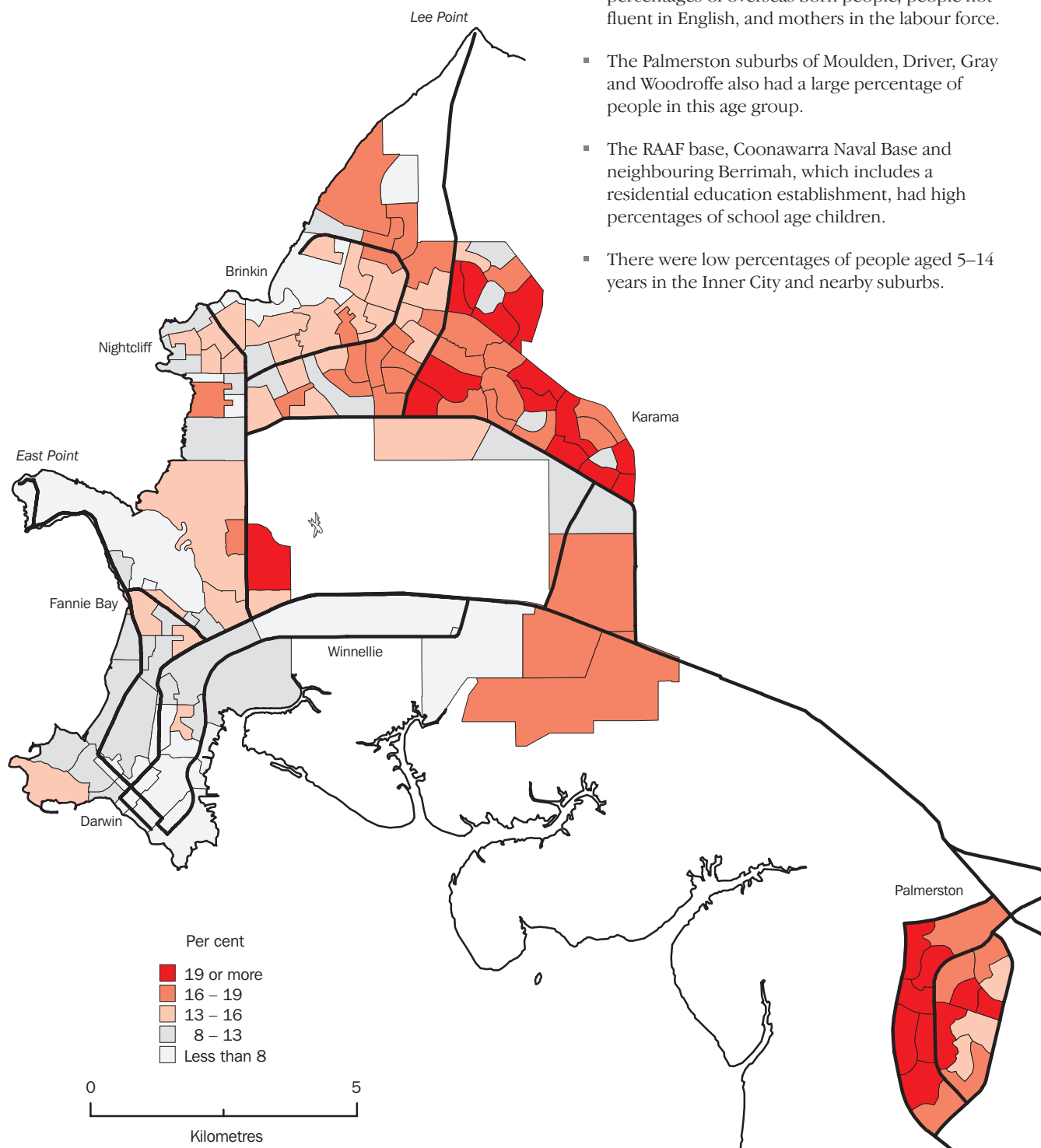
- Of the 82,277 people counted at the 1996 Census, 6,854 (8.3%) were aged under 5 years. This compares with 6,506 (9.1%) in this age group at the 1986 Census.
- The heaviest concentrations of pre-school children occurred in the developing Palmerston suburbs of Driver, Gray, Woodroffe and Moulden. These suburbs contained a high percentage of families with dependent children, dwellings being purchased, and government owned rented dwellings.
- The densely populated Karama had a large number of pre-school children.
- The RAAF Base and the Coonawarra Naval Base had a high percentage of couples with children aged 0–4 years residing in government owned rented dwellings.
- Low percentages of young children were located in the Inner City, The Gardens, Fannie Bay, The Narrows, Parap, Stuart Park, Winnellie and Berrimah.



# People aged 5–14 years

As a percentage of the total population

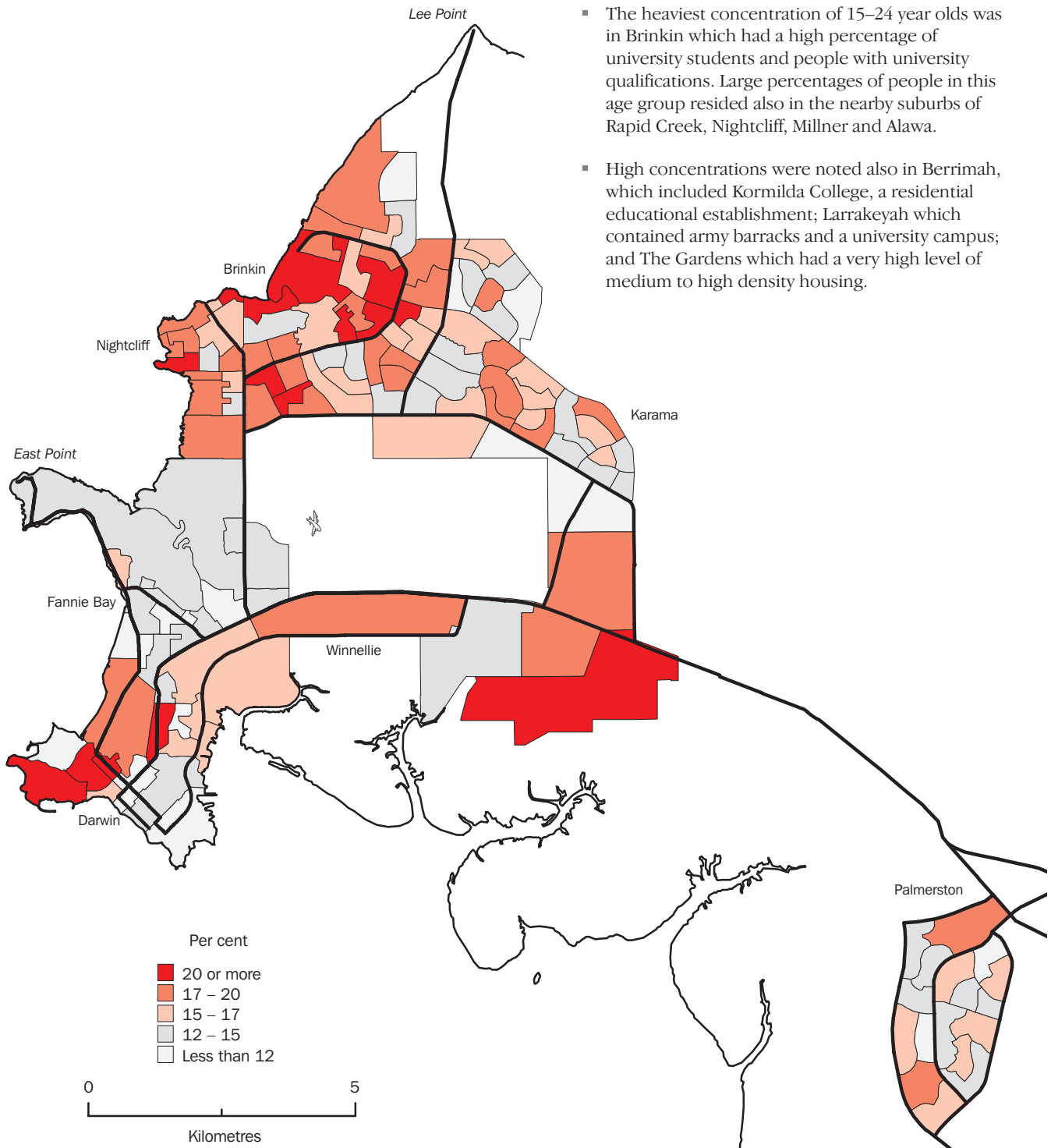
- At the 1996 Census there were 12,271 people aged 5–14 years. This represented 14.9% of the population and was well below the 1986 figure of 17.8%.
- The heaviest concentrations of school age children were in the northern suburbs of Karama, Malak, Anula, Wulagi and Leanyer. These areas were relatively densely populated, and had high percentages of overseas born people, people not fluent in English, and mothers in the labour force.
- The Palmerston suburbs of Moulden, Driver, Gray and Woodroffe also had a large percentage of people in this age group.
- The RAAF base, Coonawarra Naval Base and neighbouring Berrimah, which includes a residential education establishment, had high percentages of school age children.
- There were low percentages of people aged 5–14 years in the Inner City and nearby suburbs.



# People aged 15–24 years

As a percentage of the total population

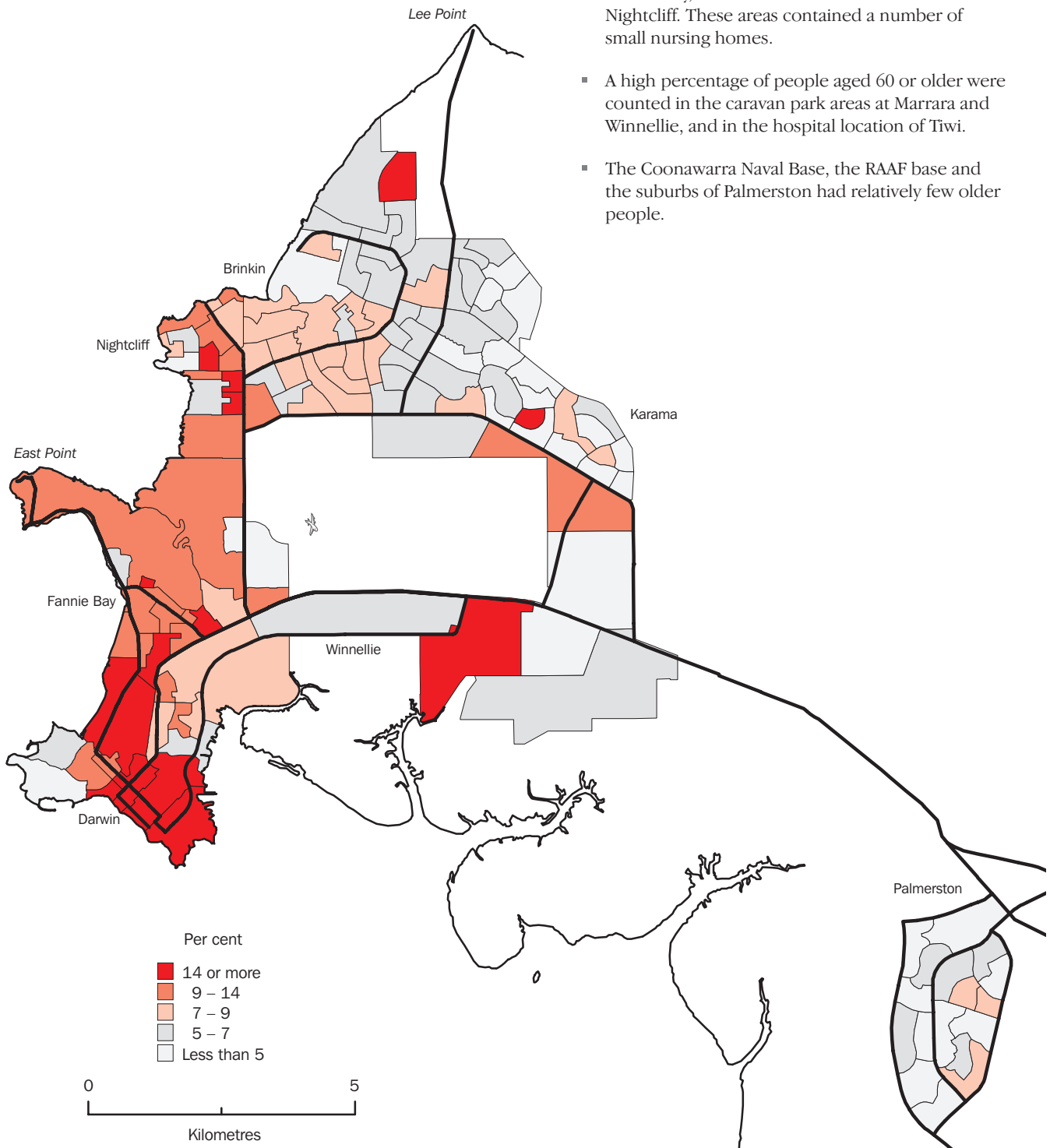
- At the 1996 Census there were 13,115 people aged 15–24 years. This represented 15.9% of the population and was well below the 1986 figure of 18.3%.
- People in this age group have a diversity of living arrangements, so their distribution throughout the mapped area was more even than for the other age groups.
- The heaviest concentration of 15–24 year olds was in Brinkin which had a high percentage of university students and people with university qualifications. Large percentages of people in this age group resided also in the nearby suburbs of Rapid Creek, Nightcliff, Millner and Alawa.
- High concentrations were noted also in Berrimah, which included Kormilda College, a residential educational establishment; Larrakeyah which contained army barracks and a university campus; and The Gardens which had a very high level of medium to high density housing.



# People aged 60 years or older

As a percentage of the total population

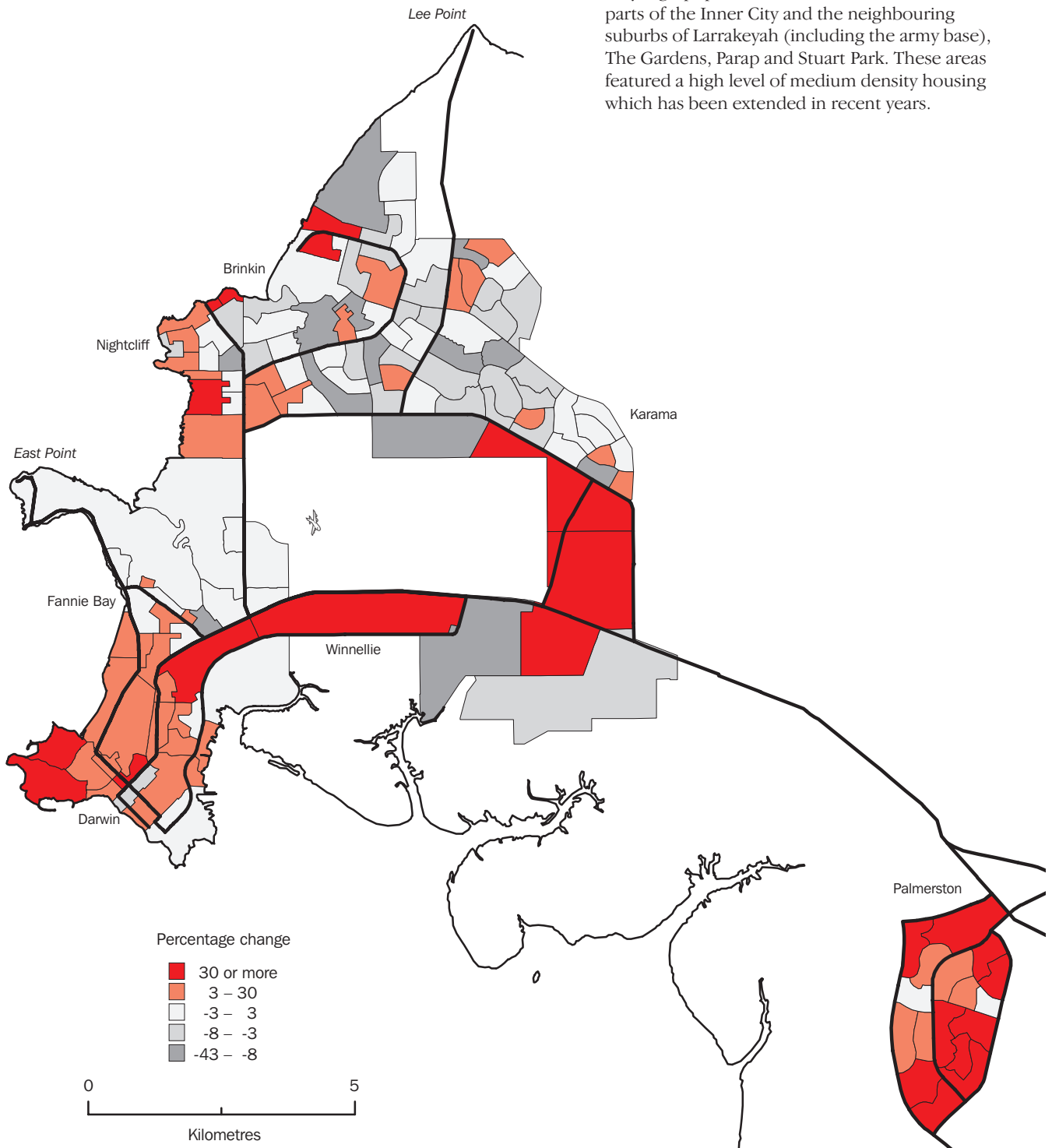
- At the 1996 Census there were 6,106 people aged 60 years and over. This represented 7.4% of the population and was higher than the 1986 figure of 5.4%. This change is consistent with an ageing population.
- The heaviest concentrations of older people were in the Inner City and nearby suburbs, encompassing The Gardens, Stuart Park, Parap, Fannie Bay, Ludmilla and Coconut Grove to Nightcliff. These areas contained a number of small nursing homes.
- A high percentage of people aged 60 or older were counted in the caravan park areas at Marrara and Winnellie, and in the hospital location of Tiwi.
- The Coonawarra Naval Base, the RAAF base and the suburbs of Palmerston had relatively few older people.



# Population change

Percentage change in population between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses

- The population of the mapped area, including overseas visitors, grew by 9.4% between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses.
- The mapped area of Palmerston had grown by 60% since 1991. There has been substantial housing development there in that five year period.
- Very high population increases were recorded in parts of the Inner City and the neighbouring suburbs of Larrakeyah (including the army base), The Gardens, Parap and Stuart Park. These areas featured a high level of medium density housing which has been extended in recent years.

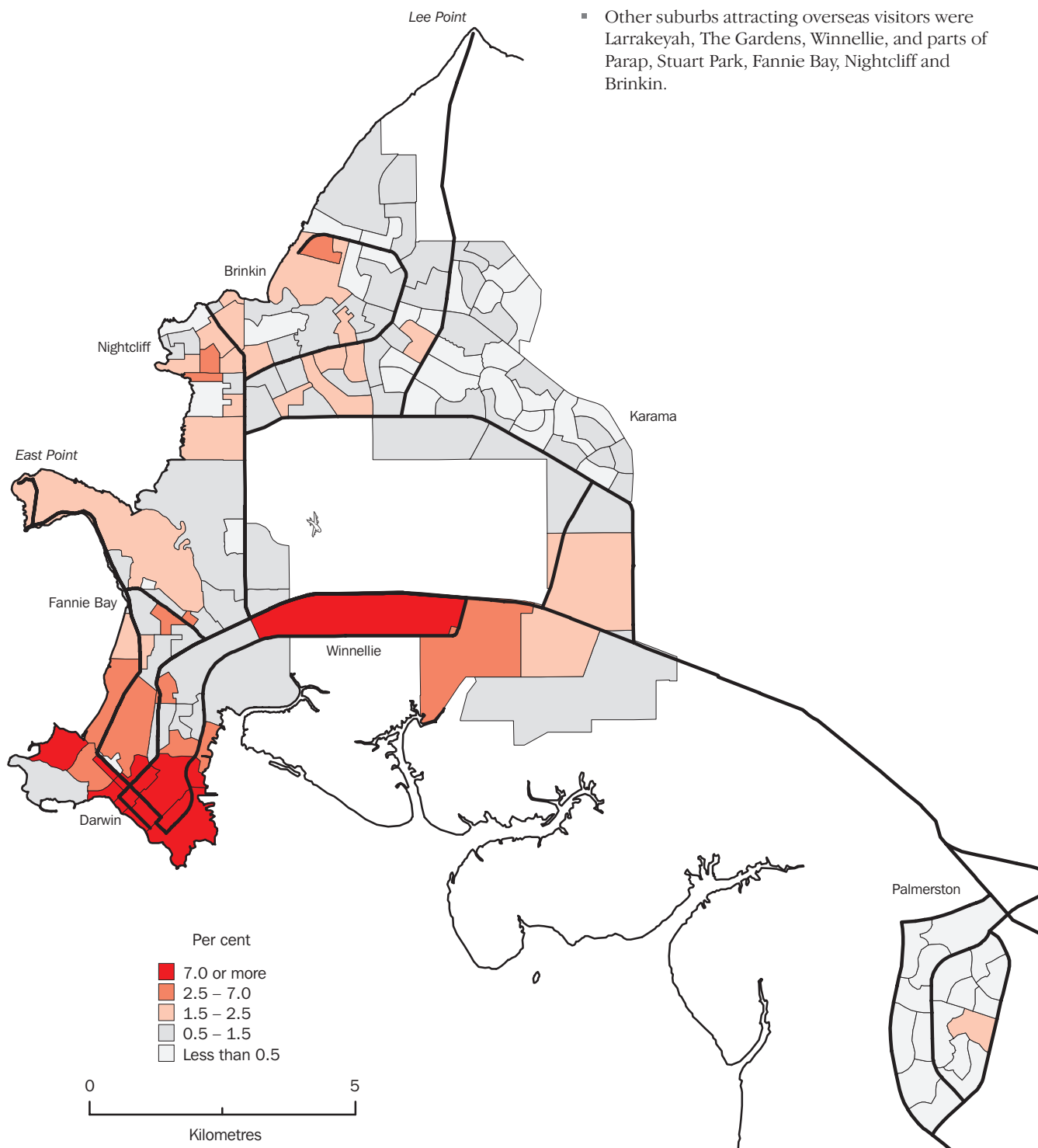




## Overseas visitors

As a percentage of the total population, including overseas visitors

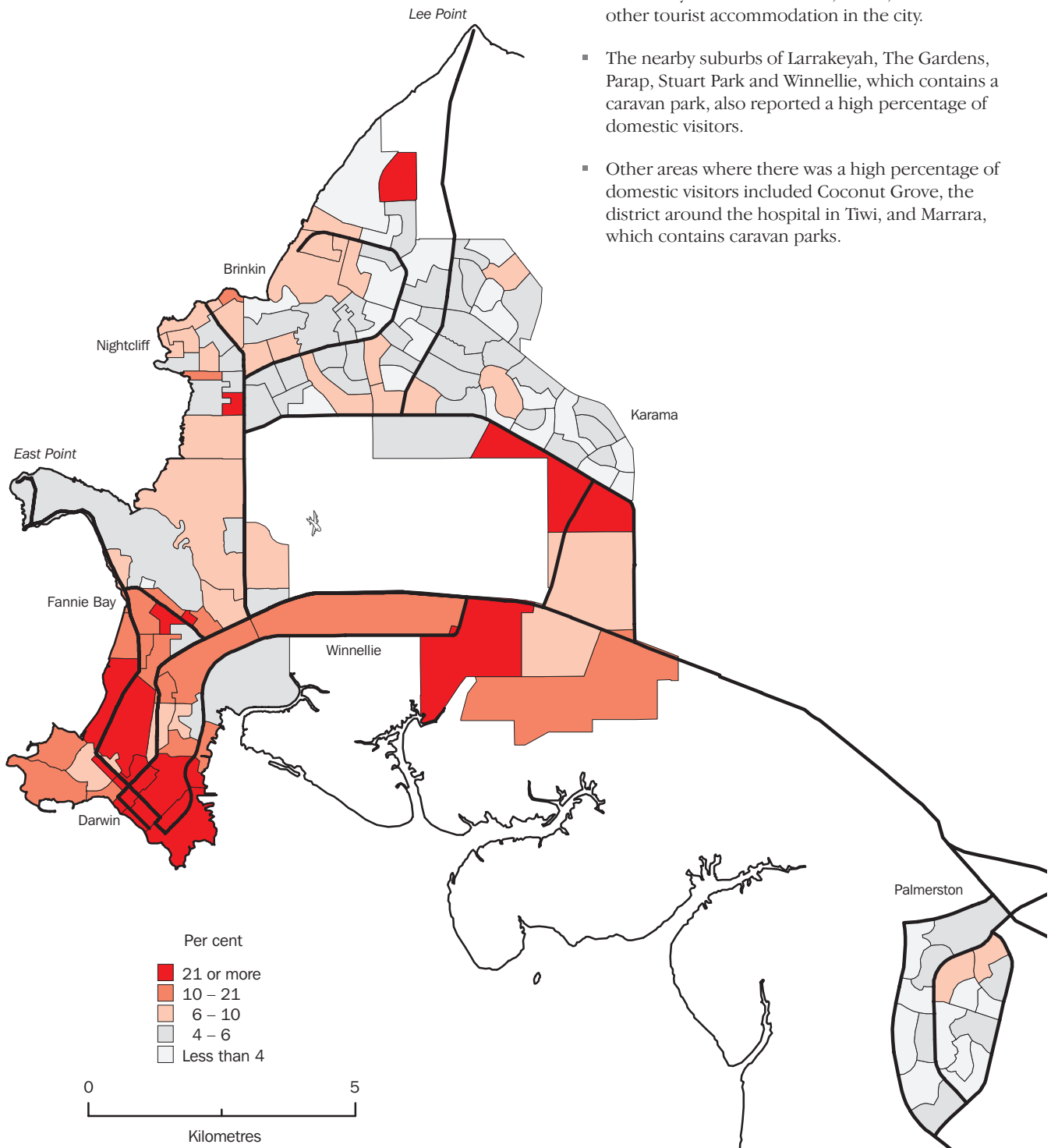
- At the 1996 Census 1,728 overseas visitors were counted in the mapped area. This was 2.1% of the people counted, which is a much higher percentage than in other capital cities in Australia.
- Almost 50% of overseas visitors were located in the Inner City where they represented nearly 20% of the population counted in that area on Census night.
- Other suburbs attracting overseas visitors were Larrakeyah, The Gardens, Winnellie, and parts of Parap, Stuart Park, Fannie Bay, Nightcliff and Brinkin.



## Domestic visitors

As a percentage of the total population, including overseas visitors

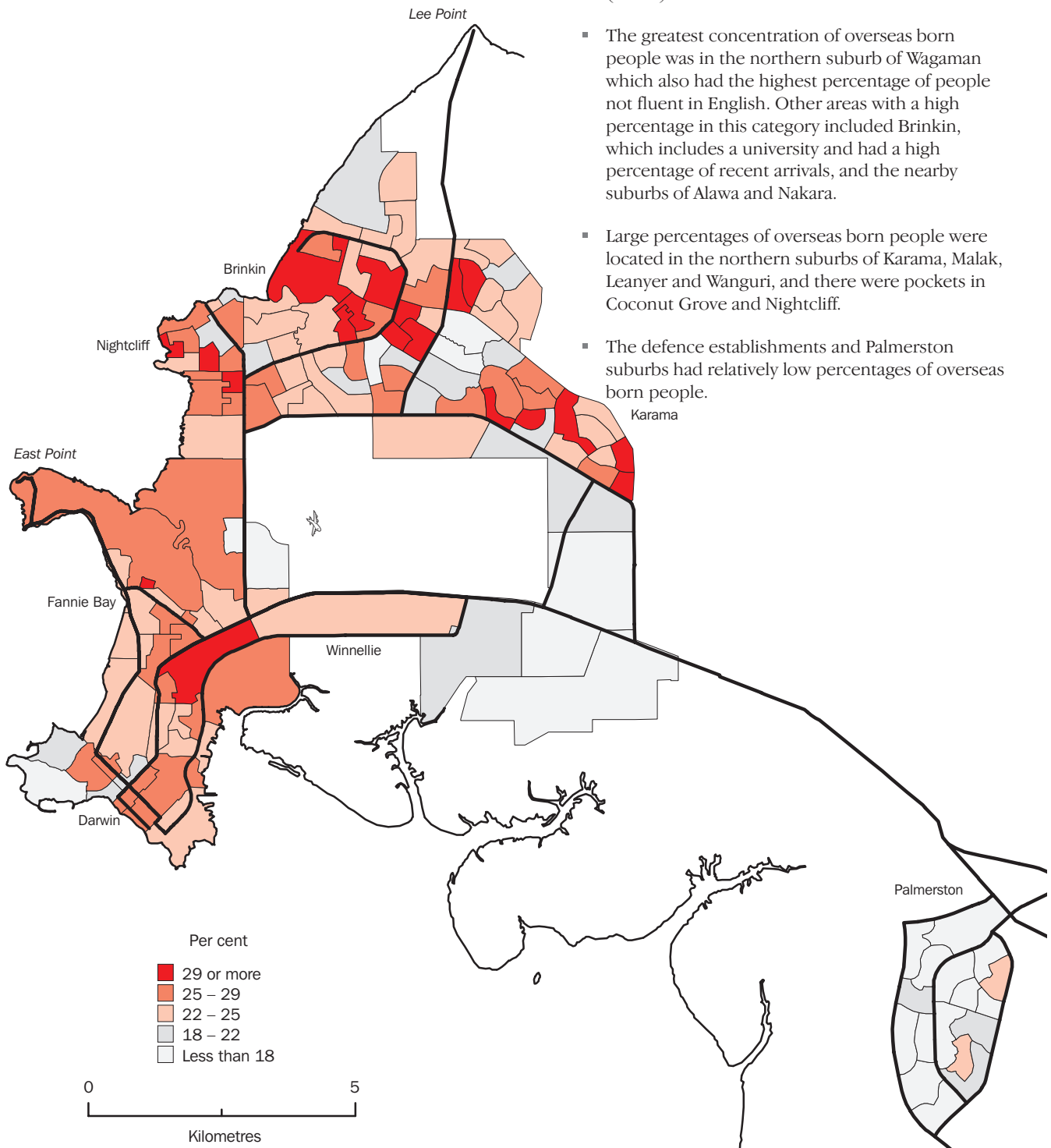
- At the 1996 Census 7,483 Australian residents who usually live elsewhere were counted in the mapped area. This was 9.0% of the people counted.
- There were 1,927 domestic visitors counted in the Inner City, representing 45.1% of the people counted there, in addition to the 19.6% who were visiting from overseas. This indicates the availability of extensive hotel, motel, hostel and other tourist accommodation in the city.
- The nearby suburbs of Larrakeyah, The Gardens, Parap, Stuart Park and Winnellie, which contains a caravan park, also reported a high percentage of domestic visitors.
- Other areas where there was a high percentage of domestic visitors included Coconut Grove, the district around the hospital in Tiwi, and Marrara, which contains caravan parks.



# People born overseas

As a percentage of the total population

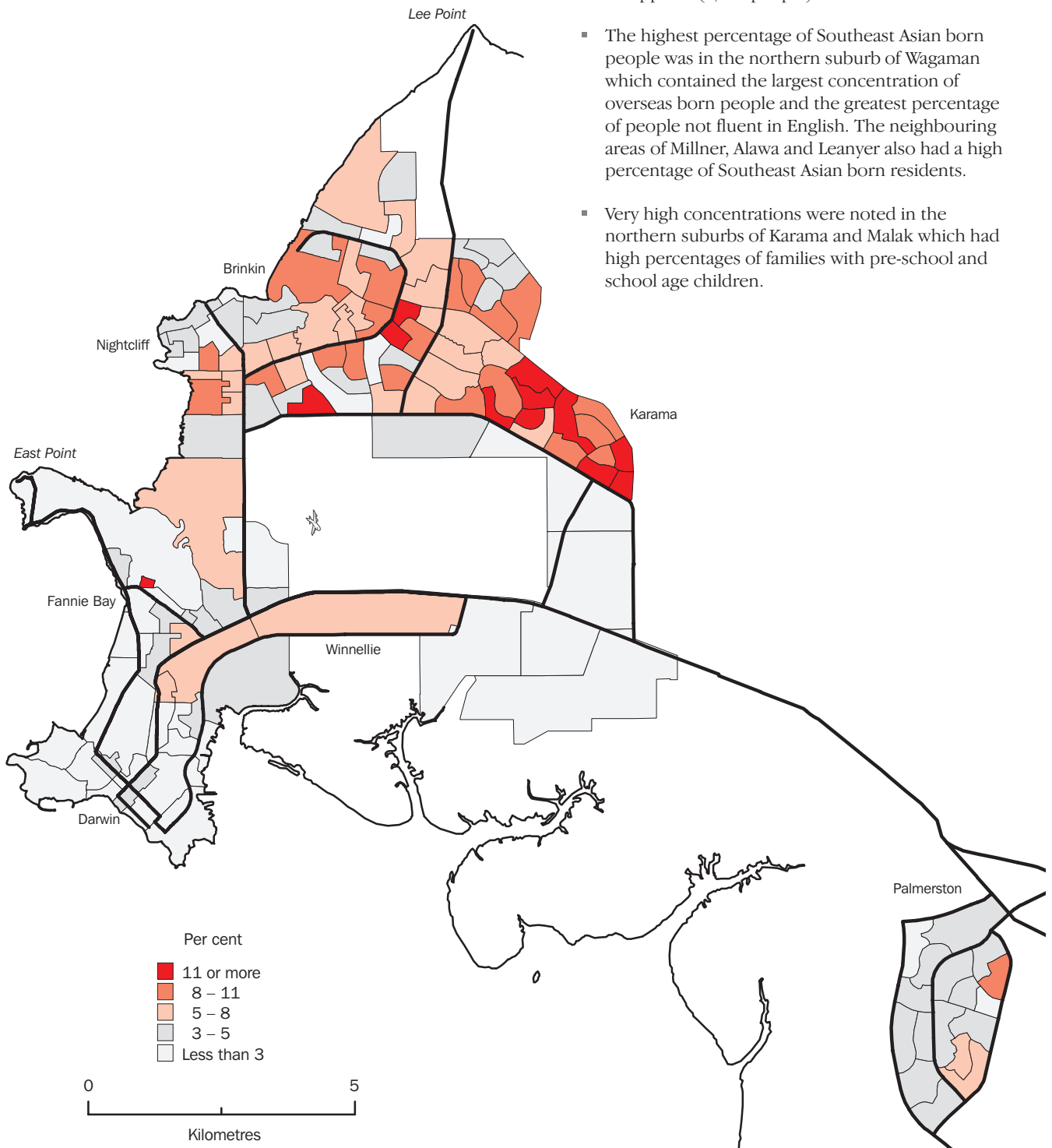
- At the 1996 Census there were 17,914 overseas born Australian residents counted in the mapped area. This was 23.2% of the population. In 1986 there were 16,917 people in this category but they represented a slightly higher proportion of the population (24.6%).
- Of the overseas born people, 4,675 (26.1%) were born in the United Kingdom or Ireland and 4,462 (24.9%) were born in Southeast Asia.
- The greatest concentration of overseas born people was in the northern suburb of Wagaman which also had the highest percentage of people not fluent in English. Other areas with a high percentage in this category included Brinkin, which includes a university and had a high percentage of recent arrivals, and the nearby suburbs of Alawa and Nakara.
- Large percentages of overseas born people were located in the northern suburbs of Karama, Malak, Leanyer and Wanguri, and there were pockets in Coconut Grove and Nightcliff.
- The defence establishments and Palmerston suburbs had relatively low percentages of overseas born people.



# People born in Southeast Asia

As a percentage of the total population

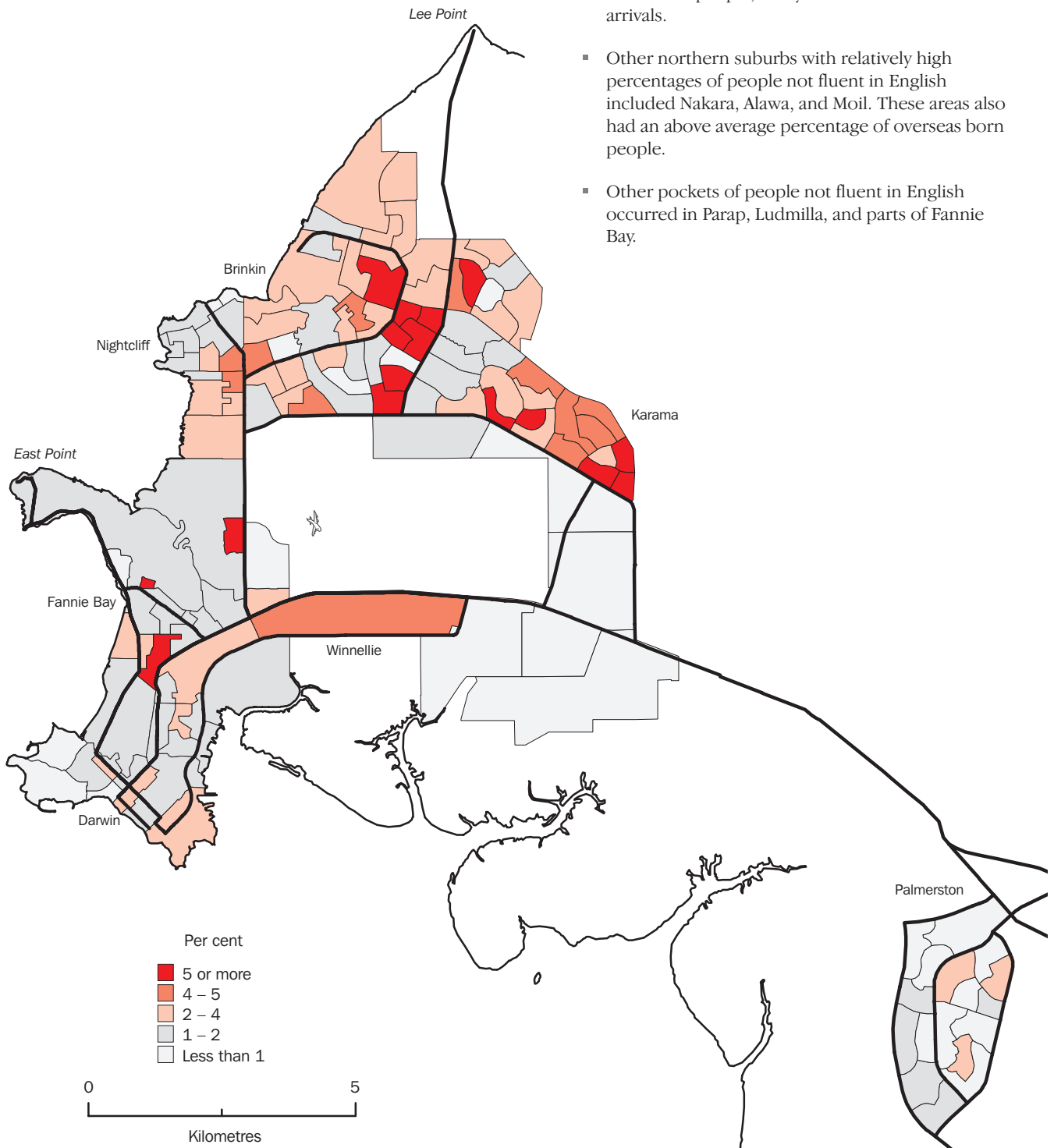
- At the 1996 Census there were 4,462 Southeast Asian born Australian residents counted in the mapped area. This represented 5.8% of the population and was above the 1986 figure of 4.9%, when there were 3,362 people born in Southeast Asia.
- Most of the Southeast Asian born people were born in Indonesia (1,596 people) and the Philippines (1,230 people).
- The highest percentage of Southeast Asian born people was in the northern suburb of Wagaman which contained the largest concentration of overseas born people and the greatest percentage of people not fluent in English. The neighbouring areas of Millner, Alawa and Leanyer also had a high percentage of Southeast Asian born residents.
- Very high concentrations were noted in the northern suburbs of Karama and Malak which had high percentages of families with pre-school and school age children.



## People not fluent in English

People who did not speak English well or at all as a percentage of all people aged 5 years or older

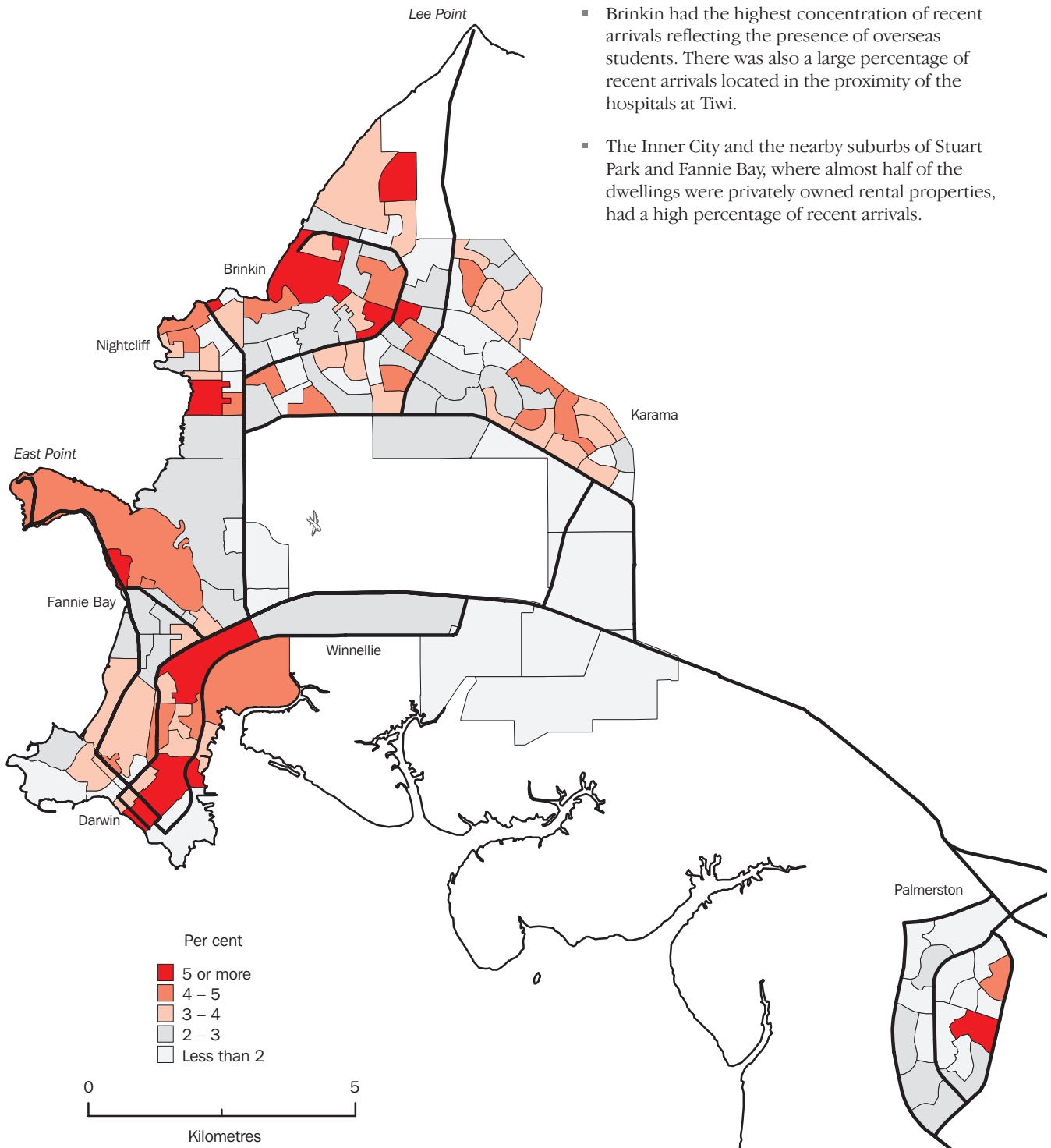
- At the 1996 Census there were 1,844 people who spoke a language other than English at home and did not speak English well or at all. This was 2.6% of the population aged 5 years and over.
- The suburbs with the highest percentages of people who were not fluent in English were the northern suburbs of Wagaman, Malak and Karama where there was a high percentage of Southeast Asian born people, many of whom were recent arrivals.
- Other northern suburbs with relatively high percentages of people not fluent in English included Nakara, Alawa, and Moil. These areas also had an above average percentage of overseas born people.
- Other pockets of people not fluent in English occurred in Parap, Ludmilla, and parts of Fannie Bay.



## Recent arrivals

As a percentage of the total population

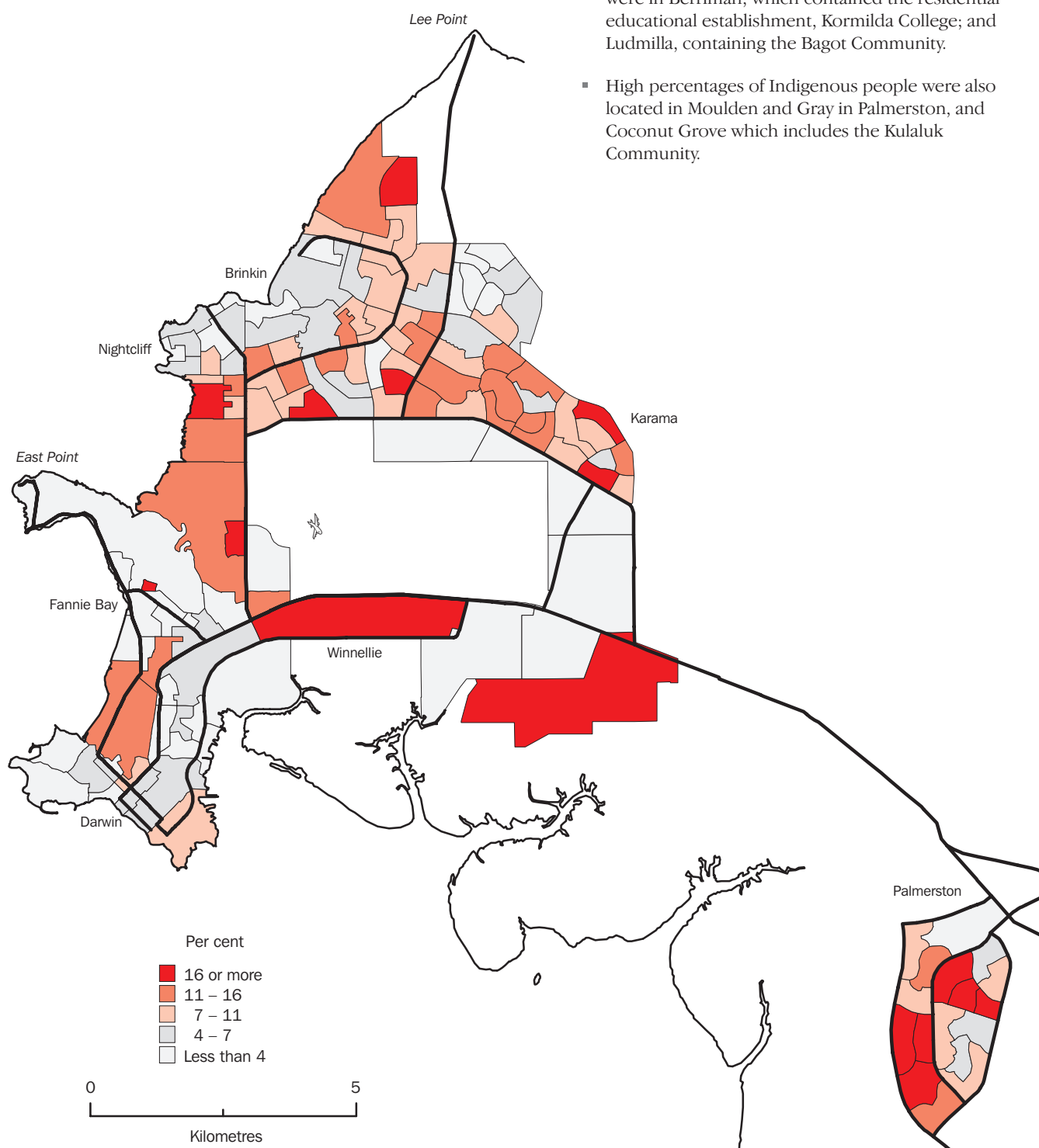
- At the 1996 Census there were 2,436 overseas born people, counted in the mapped area, who arrived in Australia after 1 January, 1991 intending to stay for at least a year. This was 3.0% of the population and 14.1% of the overseas born people.
- The main birthplaces of the recent arrivals were Southeast Asia (38.1%), the United Kingdom and Ireland (14.3%) and New Zealand (9.8%).
- Brinkin had the highest concentration of recent arrivals reflecting the presence of overseas students. There was also a large percentage of recent arrivals located in the proximity of the hospitals at Tiwi.
- The Inner City and the nearby suburbs of Stuart Park and Fannie Bay, where almost half of the dwellings were privately owned rental properties, had a high percentage of recent arrivals.



# Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

As a percentage of the total population

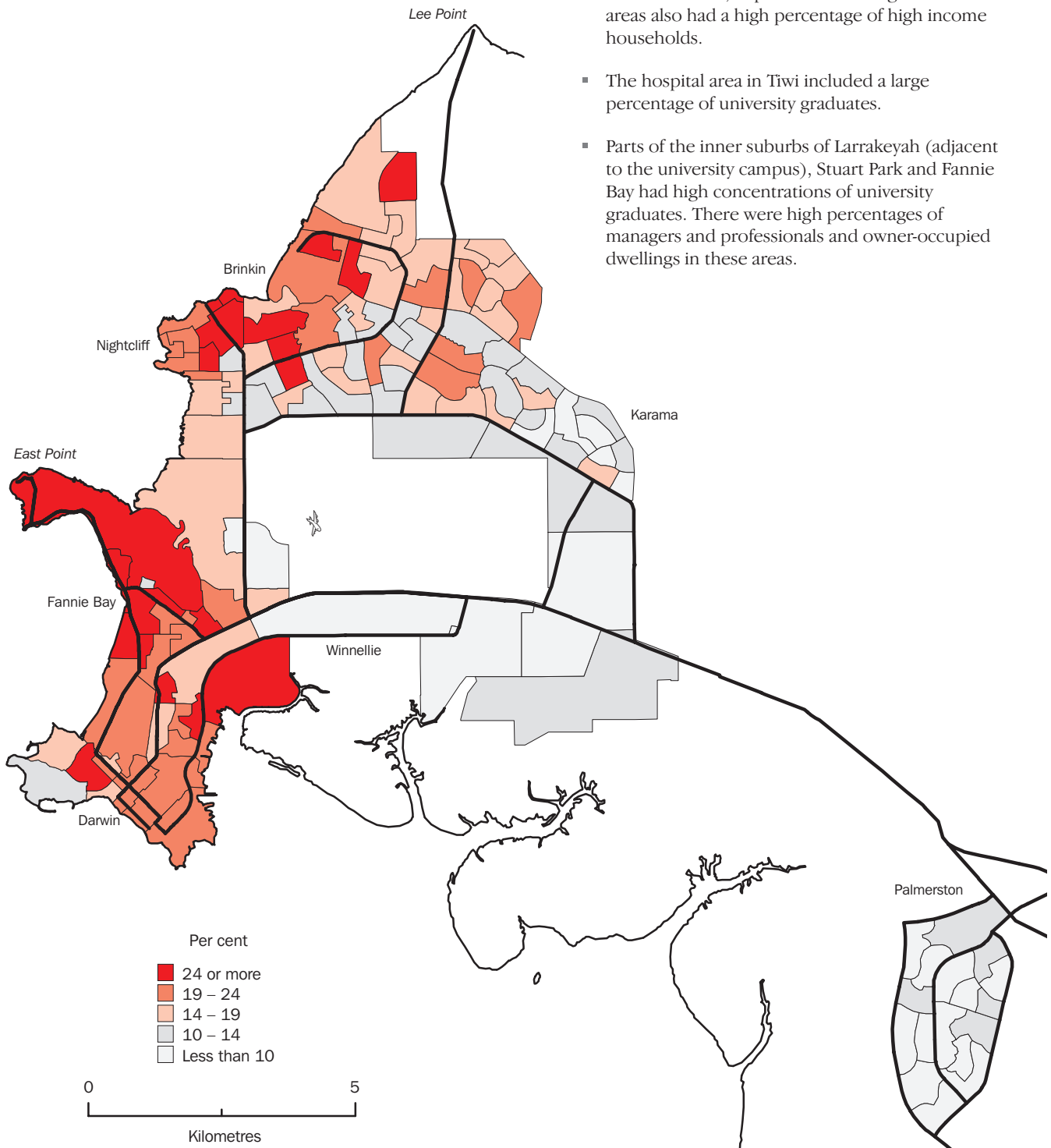
- At the 1996 Census there were 7,134 Indigenous Australian people. This amounted to 9.1% of the population and compares with 7.7% (5,329 people) at the 1986 Census. The rise may be partly attributable to an increased willingness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to identify themselves as such.
- The greatest proportions of Indigenous people were in Berrimah, which contained the residential educational establishment, Kormilda College; and Ludmilla, containing the Bagot Community.
- High percentages of Indigenous people were also located in Moulden and Gray in Palmerston, and Coconut Grove which includes the Kulaluk Community.



# People with university qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

- At the 1996 Census there were 6,764 people in the labour force with a degree or higher qualification. This was 16.6% of the labour force, which is substantially higher than the 1986 figure of 9.8% (3,364 people).
- High percentages of people in the labour force with a degree or higher qualification were located in the university suburb of Brinkin and nearby areas in Nakara, Rapid Creek and Nightcliff. These areas also had a high percentage of high income households.
- The hospital area in Tiwi included a large percentage of university graduates.
- Parts of the inner suburbs of Larrakeyah (adjacent to the university campus), Stuart Park and Fannie Bay had high concentrations of university graduates. There were high percentages of managers and professionals and owner-occupied dwellings in these areas.

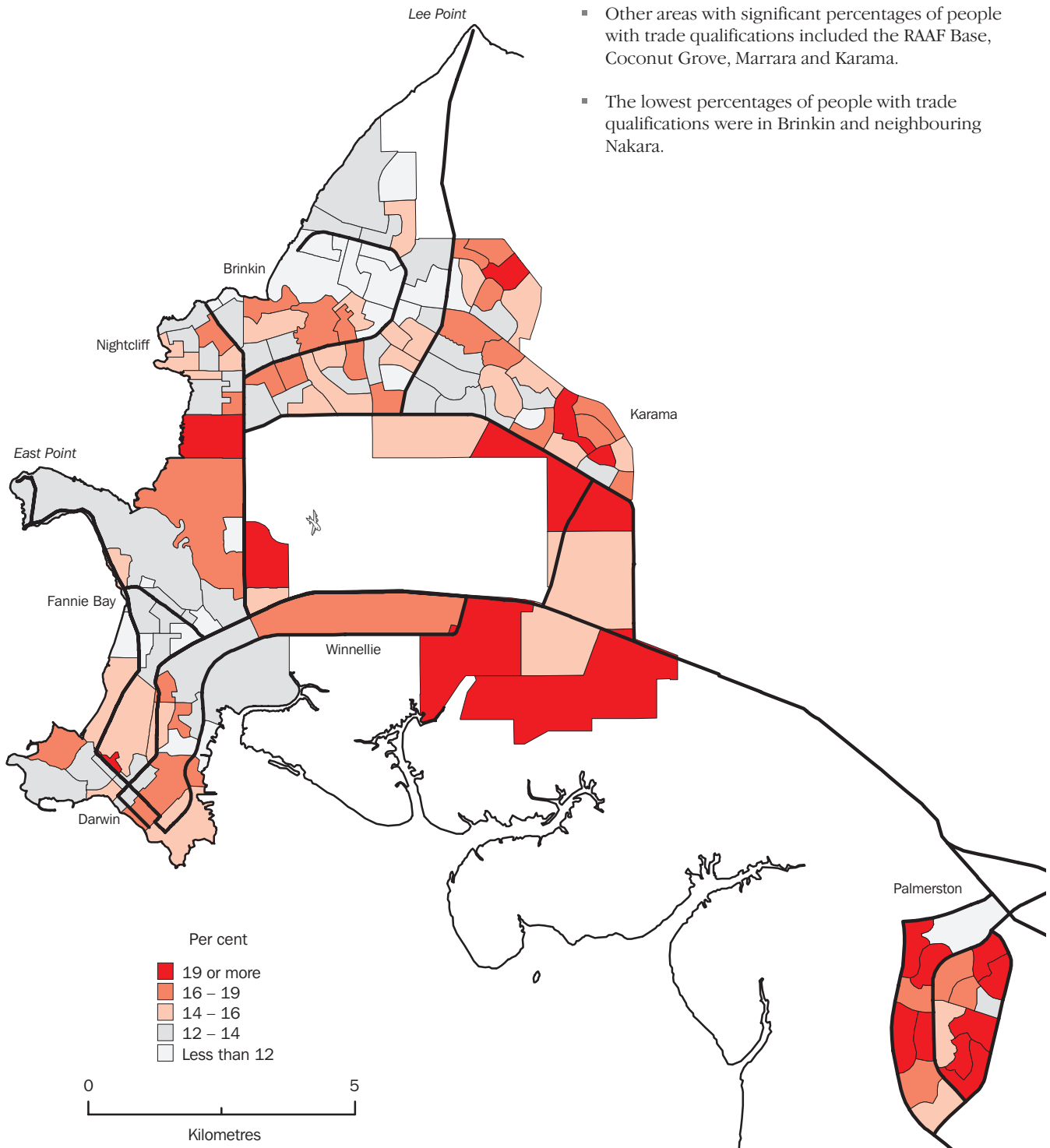




# People with trade qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

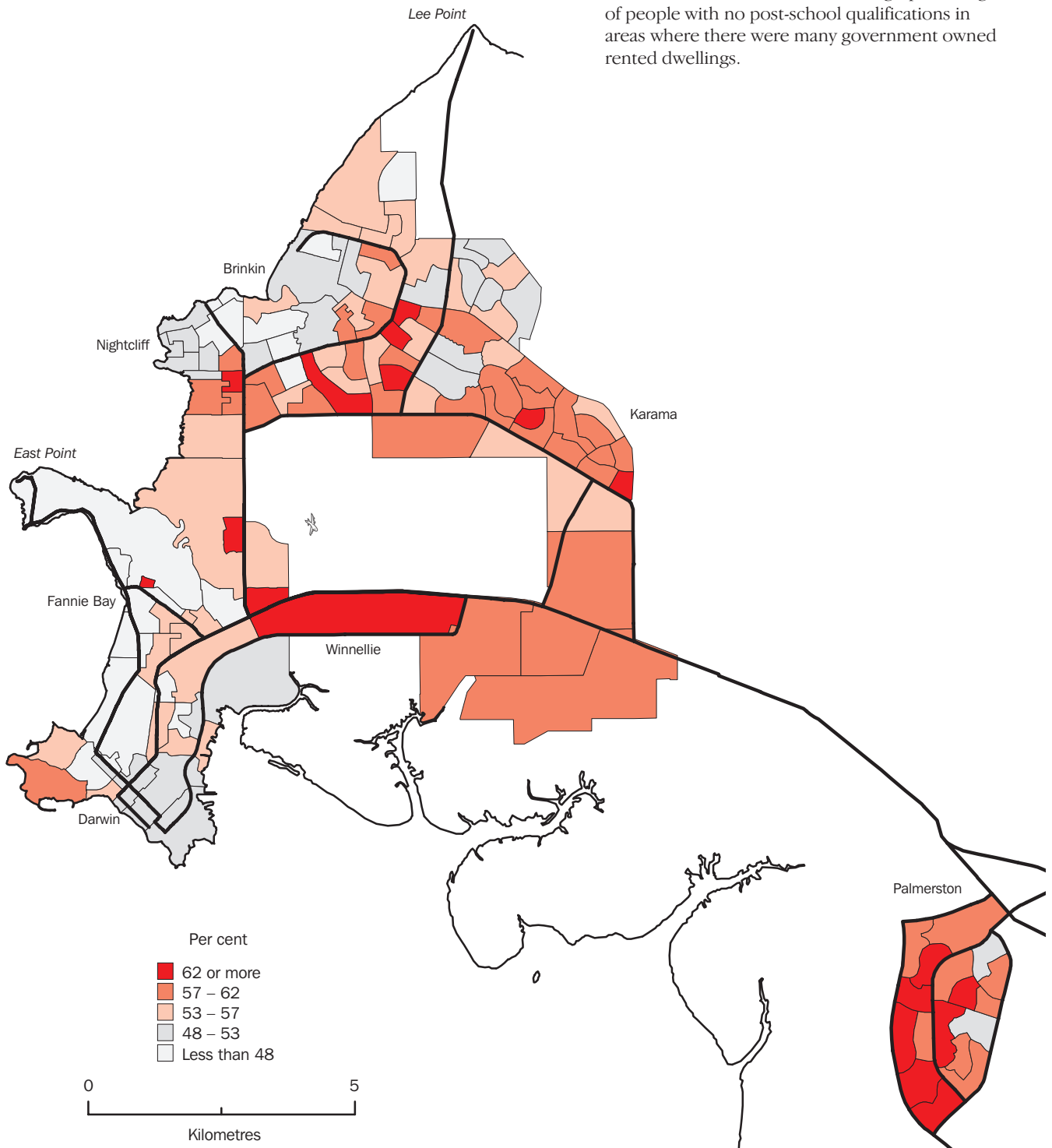
- At the 1996 Census there were 6,125 people in the labour force with skilled vocational qualifications. This was 15.0% of the labour force.
- High percentages of people with trade qualifications occurred in the suburbs of Palmerston. These areas had a high percentage of couples with young children, government rental accommodation and dwellings being purchased.
- Other areas with significant percentages of people with trade qualifications included the RAAF Base, Coconut Grove, Marrara and Karama.
- The lowest percentages of people with trade qualifications were in Brinkin and neighbouring Nakara.



# People without qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

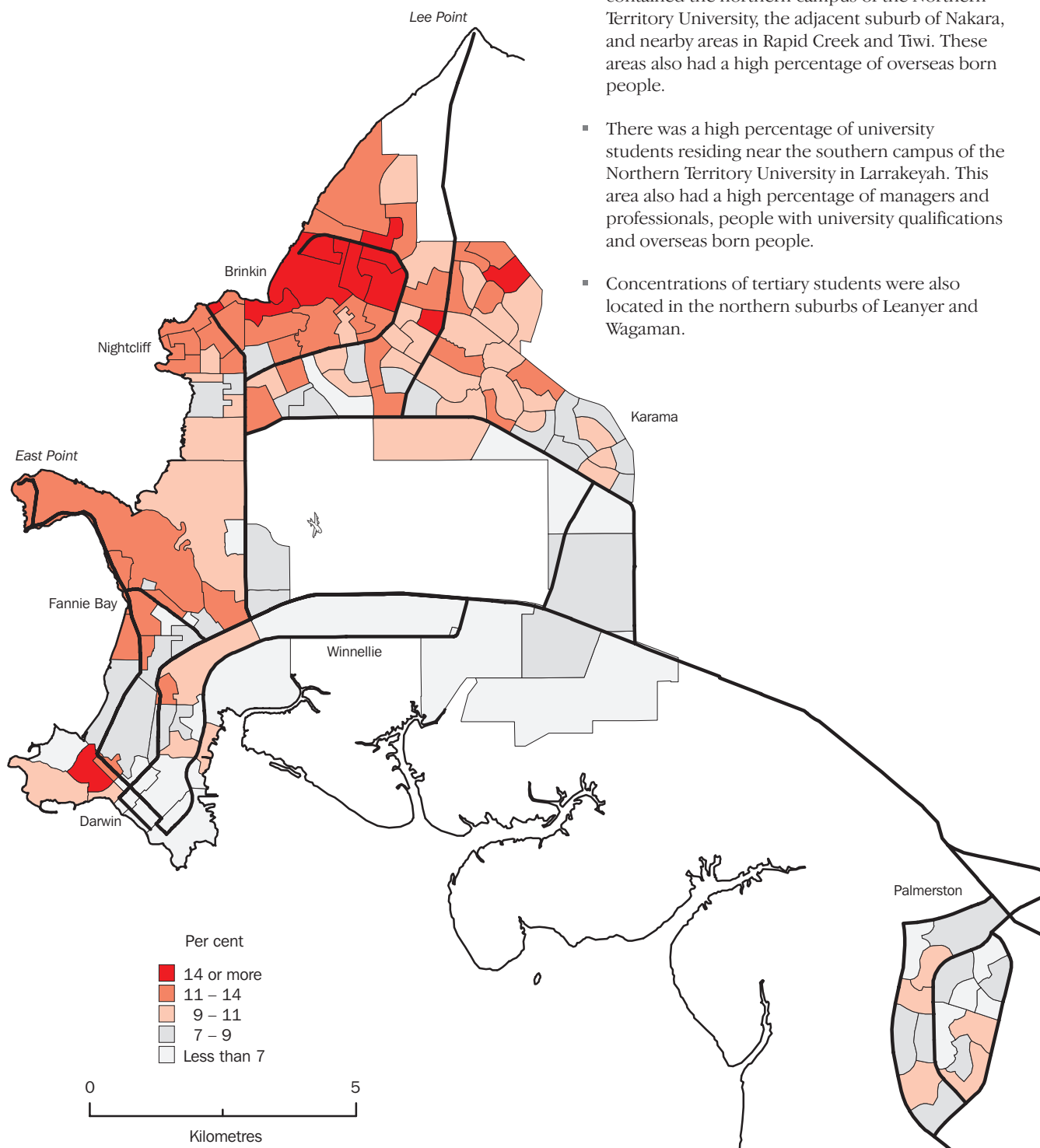
- At the 1996 Census there were 22,432 people in the labour force who had no post-school qualifications. This was 55.0% of the labour force.
- Very high concentrations of people with no post-school qualifications were noted in the low income older suburbs of Winnellie and The Narrows.
- The suburbs of Palmerston had a high percentage of people with no post-school qualifications in areas where there were many government owned rented dwellings.



# People attending tertiary institutions

As a percentage of all people aged 15 years or older

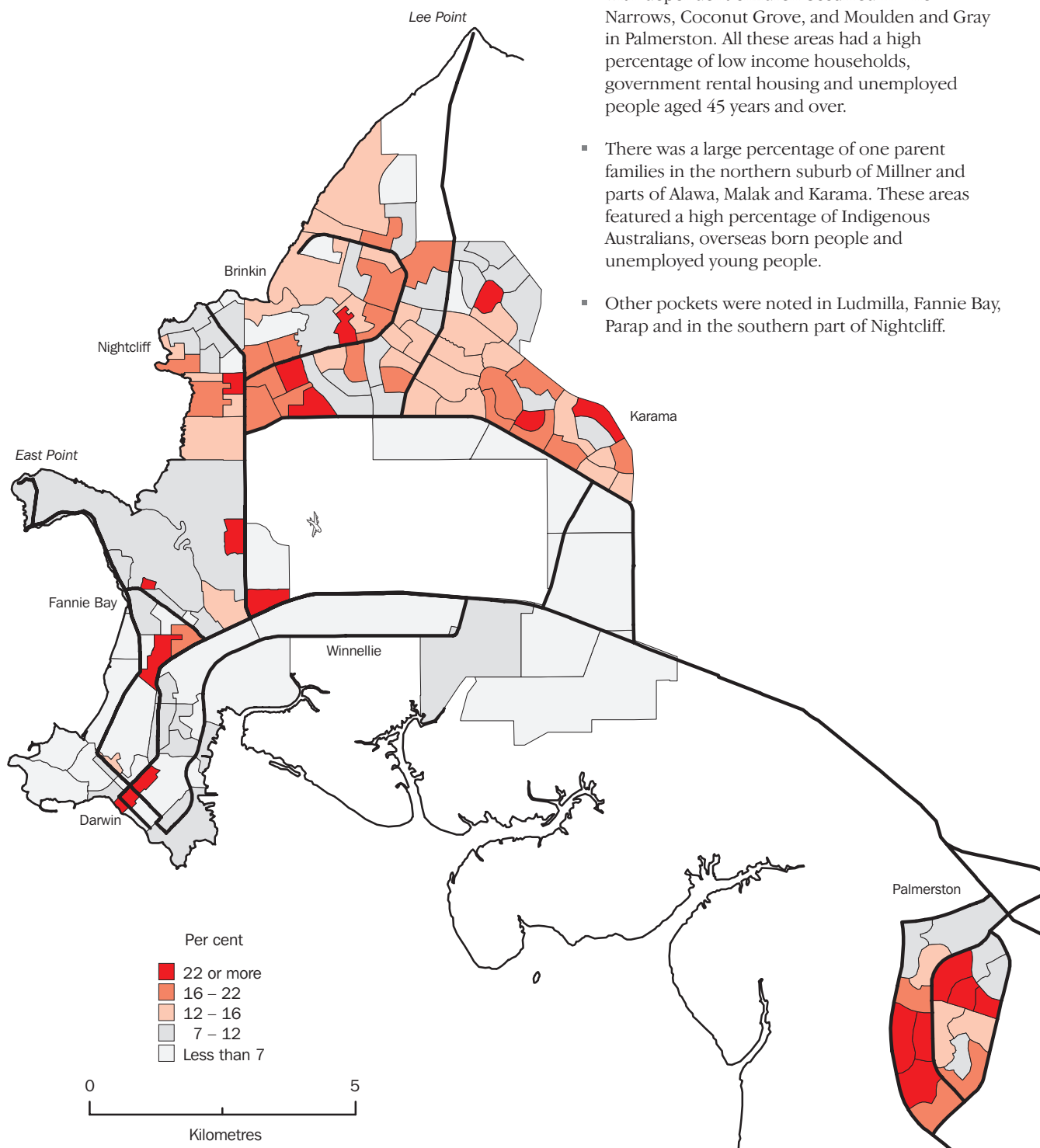
- At the 1996 Census there were 6,061 people aged 15 years and over (10.4% of the population in this age group) who were attending tertiary institutions. This included people attending technical or further education institutions, universities and other tertiary institutions.
- The heaviest concentrations of people attending tertiary institutions occurred in Brinkin which contained the northern campus of the Northern Territory University, the adjacent suburb of Nakara, and nearby areas in Rapid Creek and Tiwi. These areas also had a high percentage of overseas born people.
- There was a high percentage of university students residing near the southern campus of the Northern Territory University in Larrakeyah. This area also had a high percentage of managers and professionals, people with university qualifications and overseas born people.
- Concentrations of tertiary students were also located in the northern suburbs of Leanyer and Wagaman.



# One parent families with dependent children

As a percentage of all families

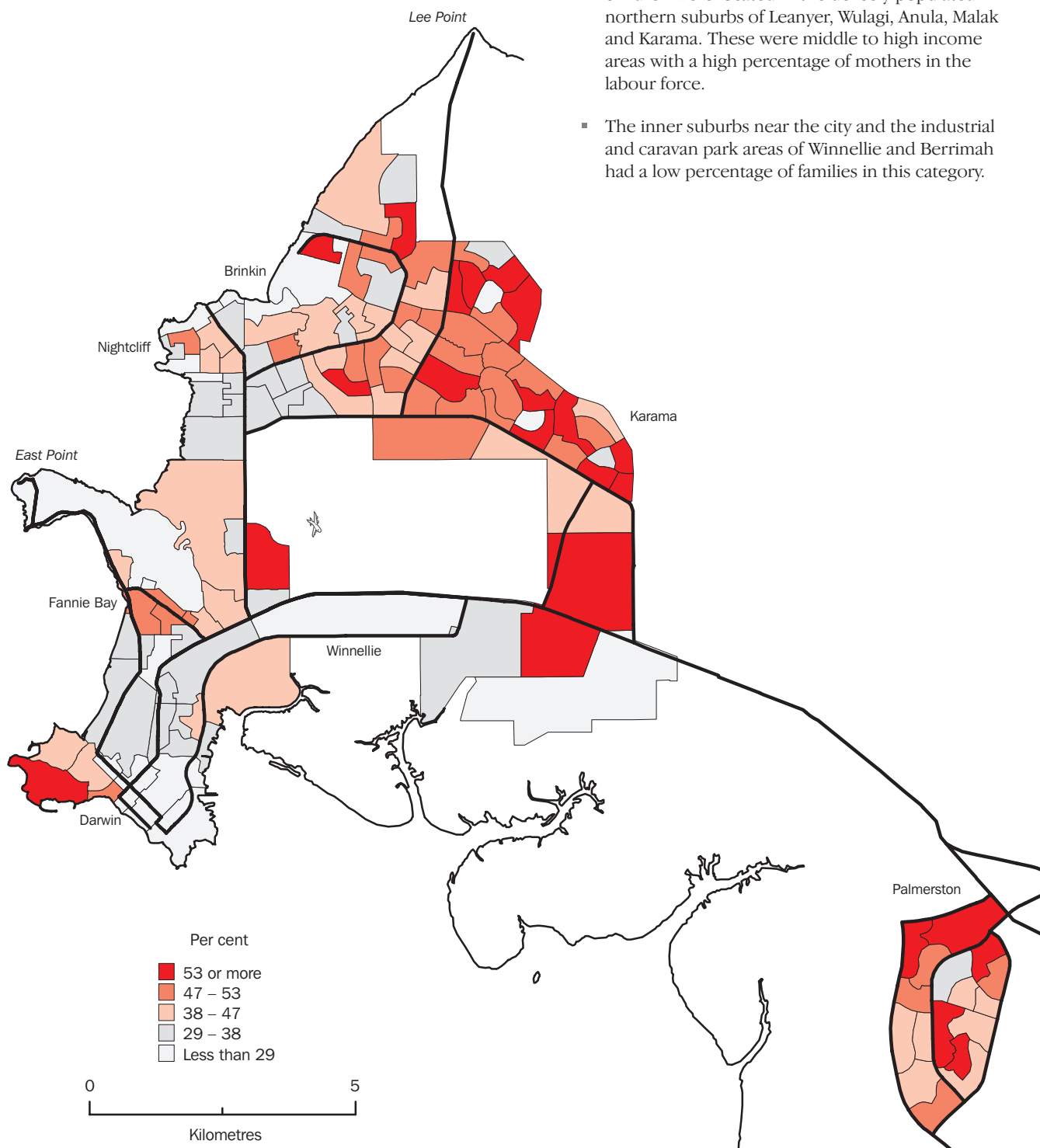
- At the 1996 Census there were 2,630 one parent families with dependent children. This was 13.9% of all families.
- The parent in the majority (83.1%) of these families was female. Well over half (61.7%) of all sole parents were in the labour force.
- The heaviest concentrations of one parent families with dependent children occurred in The Narrows, Coconut Grove, and Moulden and Gray in Palmerston. All these areas had a high percentage of low income households, government rental housing and unemployed people aged 45 years and over.
- There was a large percentage of one parent families in the northern suburb of Millner and parts of Alawa, Malak and Karama. These areas featured a high percentage of Indigenous Australians, overseas born people and unemployed young people.
- Other pockets were noted in Ludmilla, Fannie Bay, Parap and in the southern part of Nightcliff.



# Couples with dependent children

As a percentage of all families

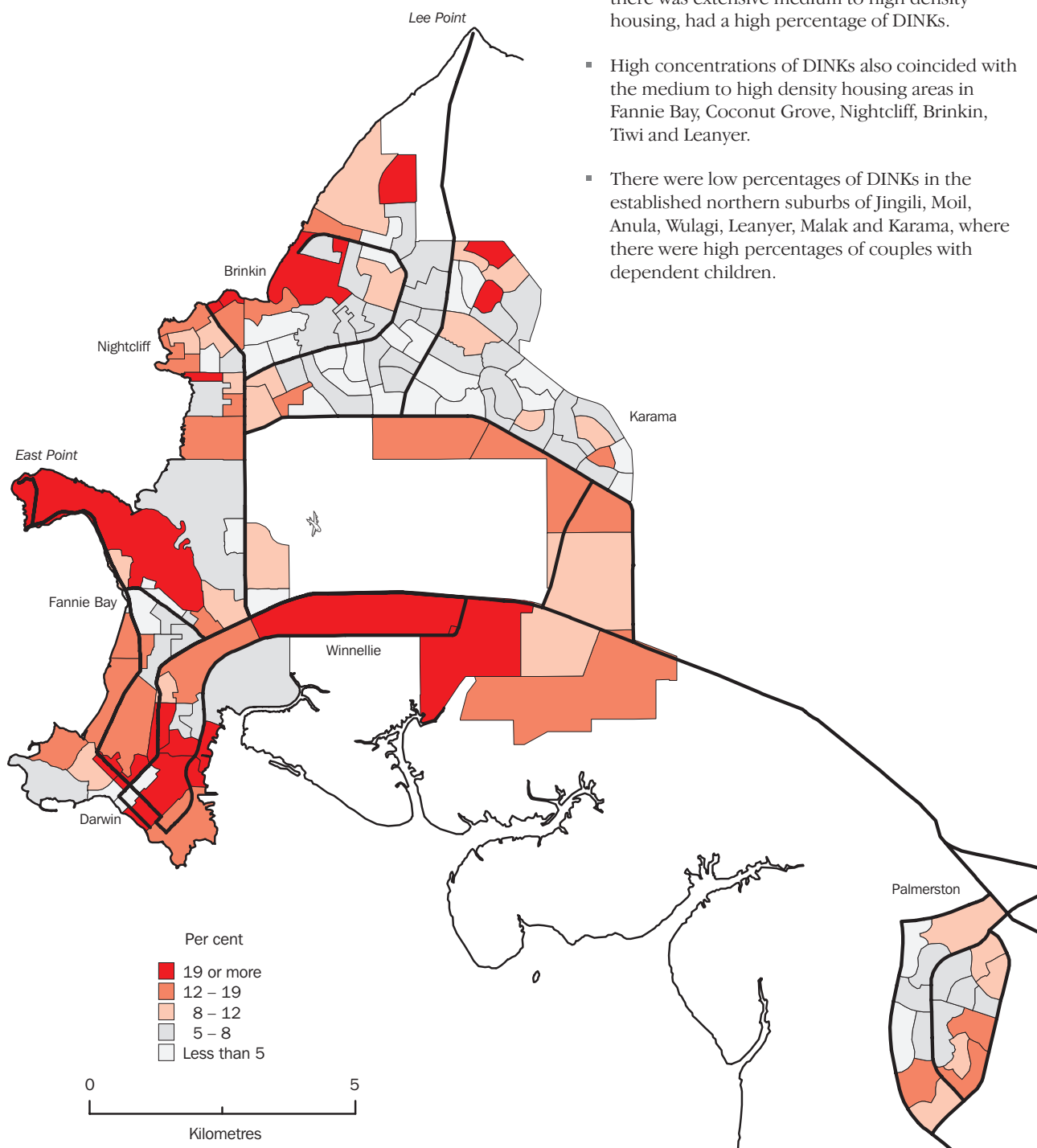
- At the 1996 Census there were 8,558 couples with dependent children. This was 45.1% of all families.
- The heaviest concentrations of couples with dependent children occurred at the Coonawarra Naval Base, the RAAF base and the army barracks at Larrakeyah.
- Large numbers of couples with dependent children were located in the densely populated northern suburbs of Leanyer, Wulagi, Anula, Malak and Karama. These were middle to high income areas with a high percentage of mothers in the labour force.
- The inner suburbs near the city and the industrial and caravan park areas of Winnellie and Berrimah had a low percentage of families in this category.



## DINKs (double income, no kids)

As a percentage of all families

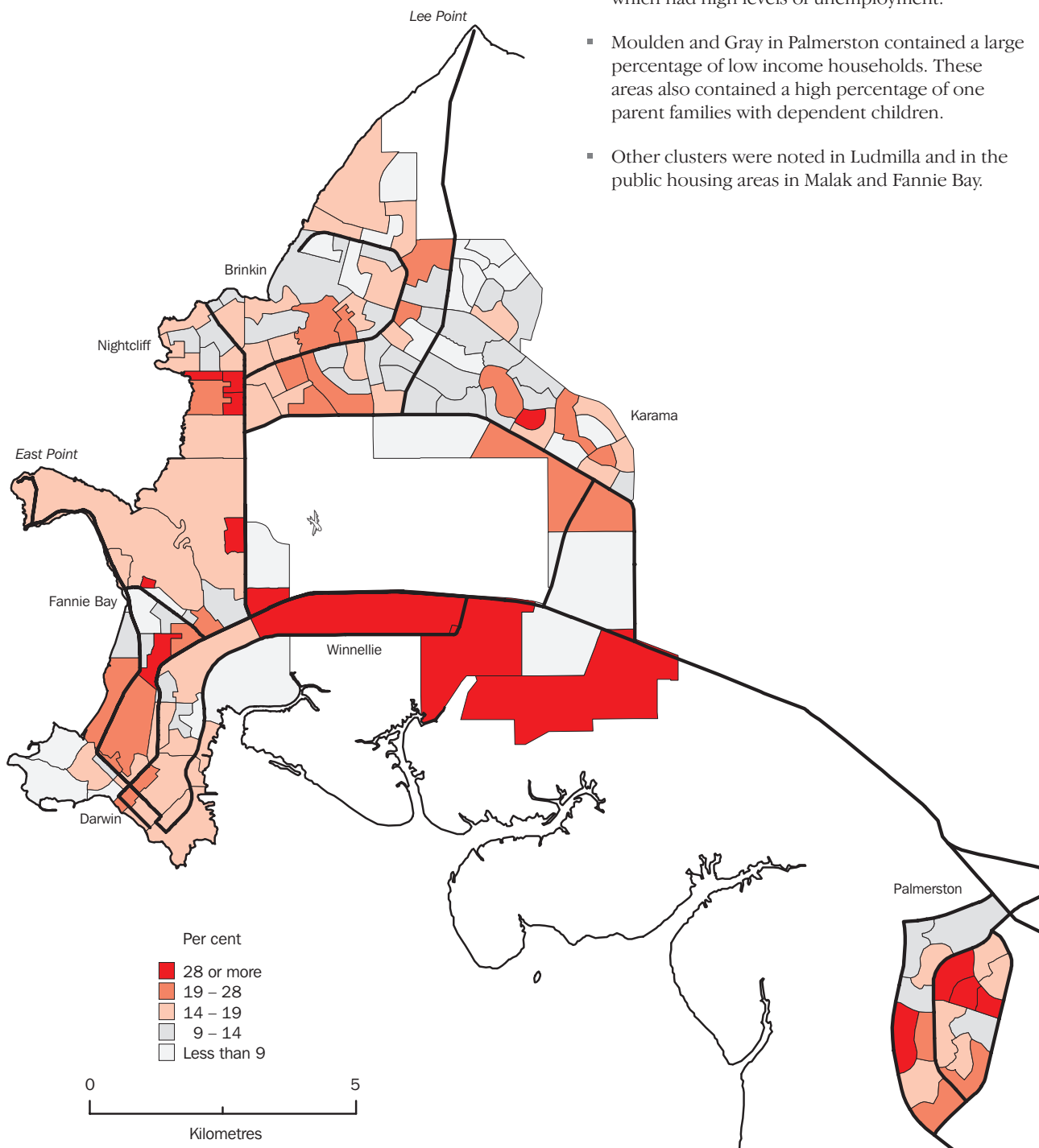
- DINKs are 'couple only' families where both people are in paid employment and work more than 25 hours per week. The younger partner must be aged under 40 years.
- At the 1996 Census there were 1,637 DINKs, representing 8.6% of all families.
- The Inner City and neighbouring suburbs of Larrakeyah, The Gardens and Stuart Park, where there was extensive medium to high density housing, had a high percentage of DINKs.
- High concentrations of DINKs also coincided with the medium to high density housing areas in Fannie Bay, Coconut Grove, Nightcliff, Brinkin, Tiwi and Leanyer.
- There were low percentages of DINKs in the established northern suburbs of Jingili, Moil, Anula, Wulagi, Leanyer, Malak and Karama, where there were high percentages of couples with dependent children.



# Low income households

Percentage of households with weekly income under \$400

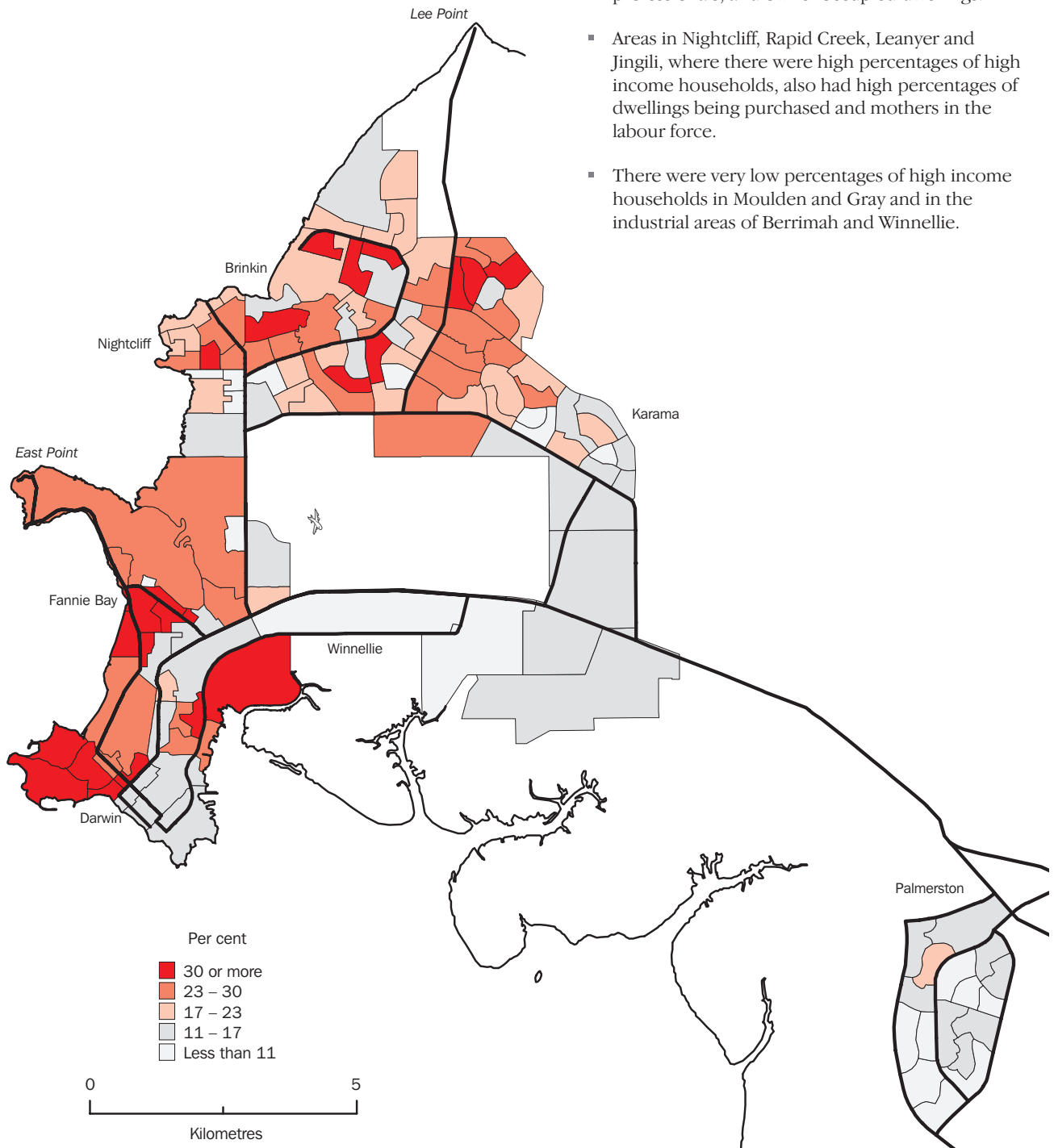
- At the 1996 Census 17.3% of households received a weekly income of less than \$400.
- The heaviest concentrations of low income households were in The Narrows, where there was a high percentage of one parent families and government owned rented dwellings; Coconut Grove and Parap, which contained high percentages of people aged 60 years and over; and the industrial areas of Winnellie and Berrimah which had high levels of unemployment.
- Moulden and Gray in Palmerston contained a large percentage of low income households. These areas also contained a high percentage of one parent families with dependent children.
- Other clusters were noted in Ludmilla and in the public housing areas in Malak and Fannie Bay.



# High income households

Percentage of households with weekly income of \$1,500 or more

- At the 1996 Census 19.3% of households received a weekly income of \$1,500 or more.
- The heaviest concentrations of high income households occurred in Larrakeyah, Brinkin and Nakara.
- The southern portion of Fannie Bay and the eastern part of Stuart Park had a high percentage of high income households, managers and professionals, and owner-occupied dwellings.
- Areas in Nightcliff, Rapid Creek, Leanyer and Jingili, where there were high percentages of high income households, also had high percentages of dwellings being purchased and mothers in the labour force.
- There were very low percentages of high income households in Moulden and Gray and in the industrial areas of Berrimah and Winnellie.

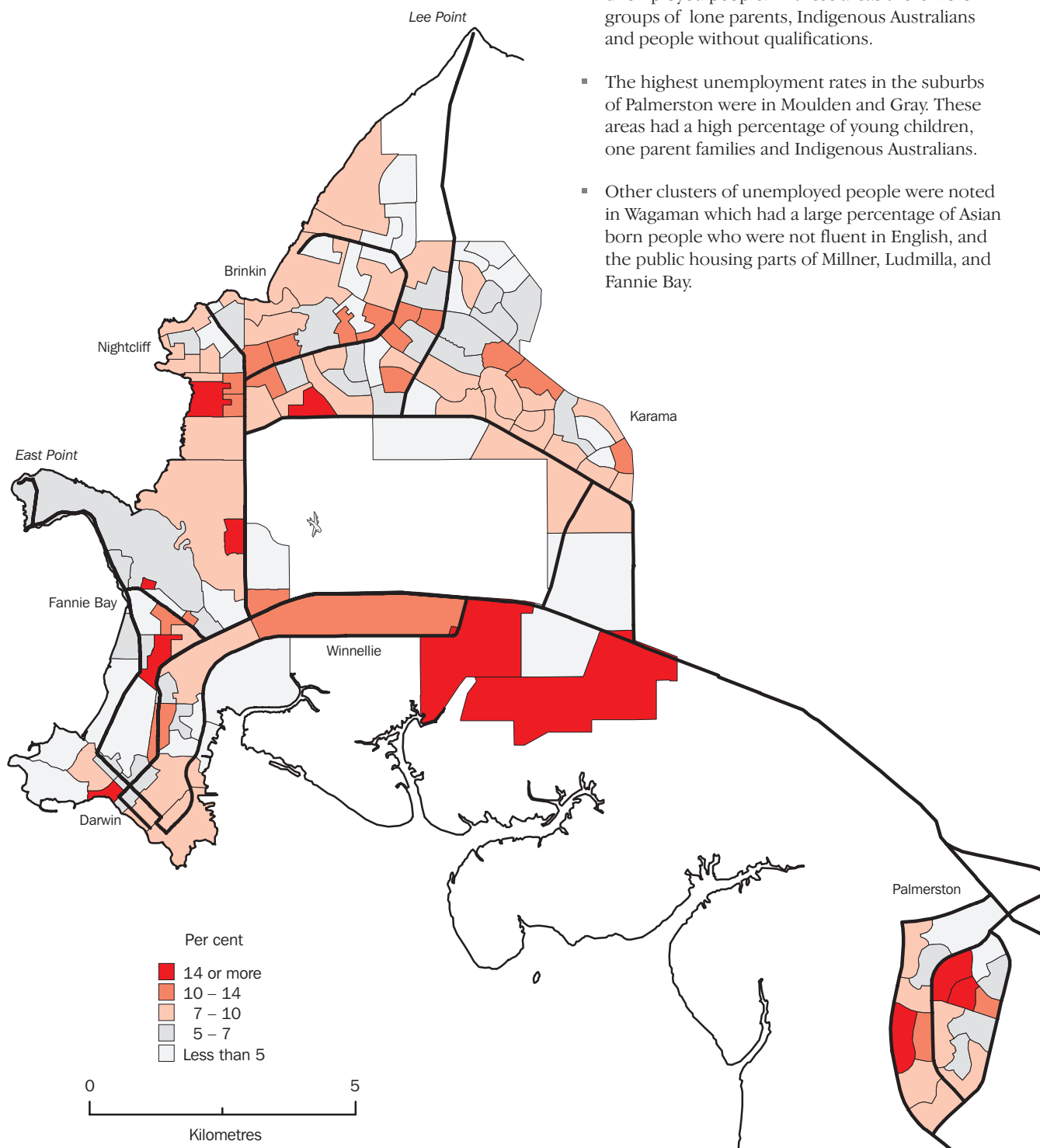




# Unemployed people

As a percentage of the labour force

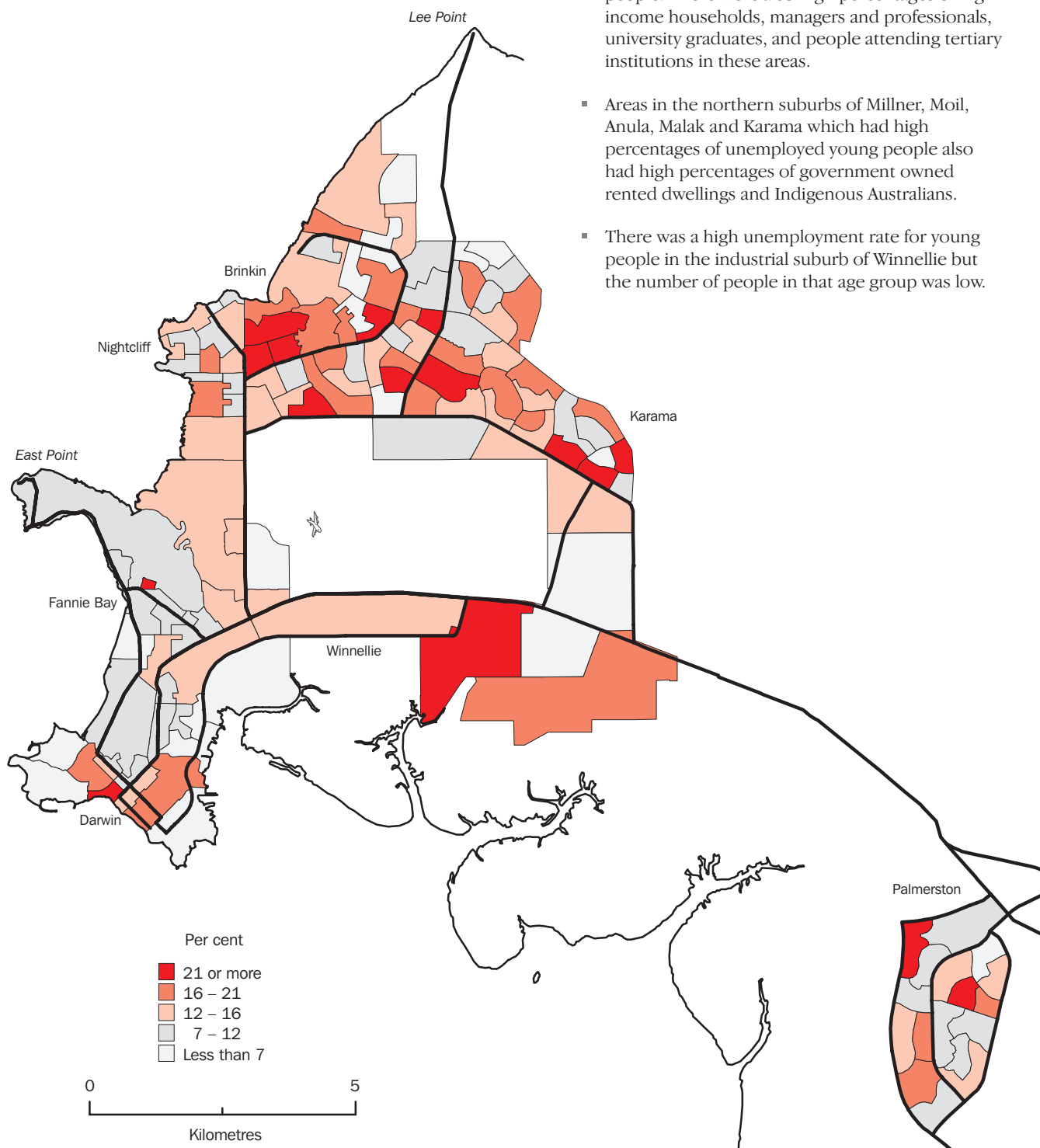
- At the 1996 Census there were 3,324 unemployed people, which was 7.6% of the labour force.
- The highest rates of unemployment occurred in the industrial suburbs of Winnellie and Berrimah, although the overall numbers were low.
- The low income suburbs of The Narrows, Parap and Coconut Grove had heavy concentrations of unemployed people. In these areas there were groups of lone parents, Indigenous Australians and people without qualifications.
- The highest unemployment rates in the suburbs of Palmerston were in Moulden and Gray. These areas had a high percentage of young children, one parent families and Indigenous Australians.
- Other clusters of unemployed people were noted in Wagaman which had a large percentage of Asian born people who were not fluent in English, and the public housing parts of Millner, Ludmilla, and Fannie Bay.



# Unemployed people aged 15–24 years

As a percentage of the labour force aged 15–24 years

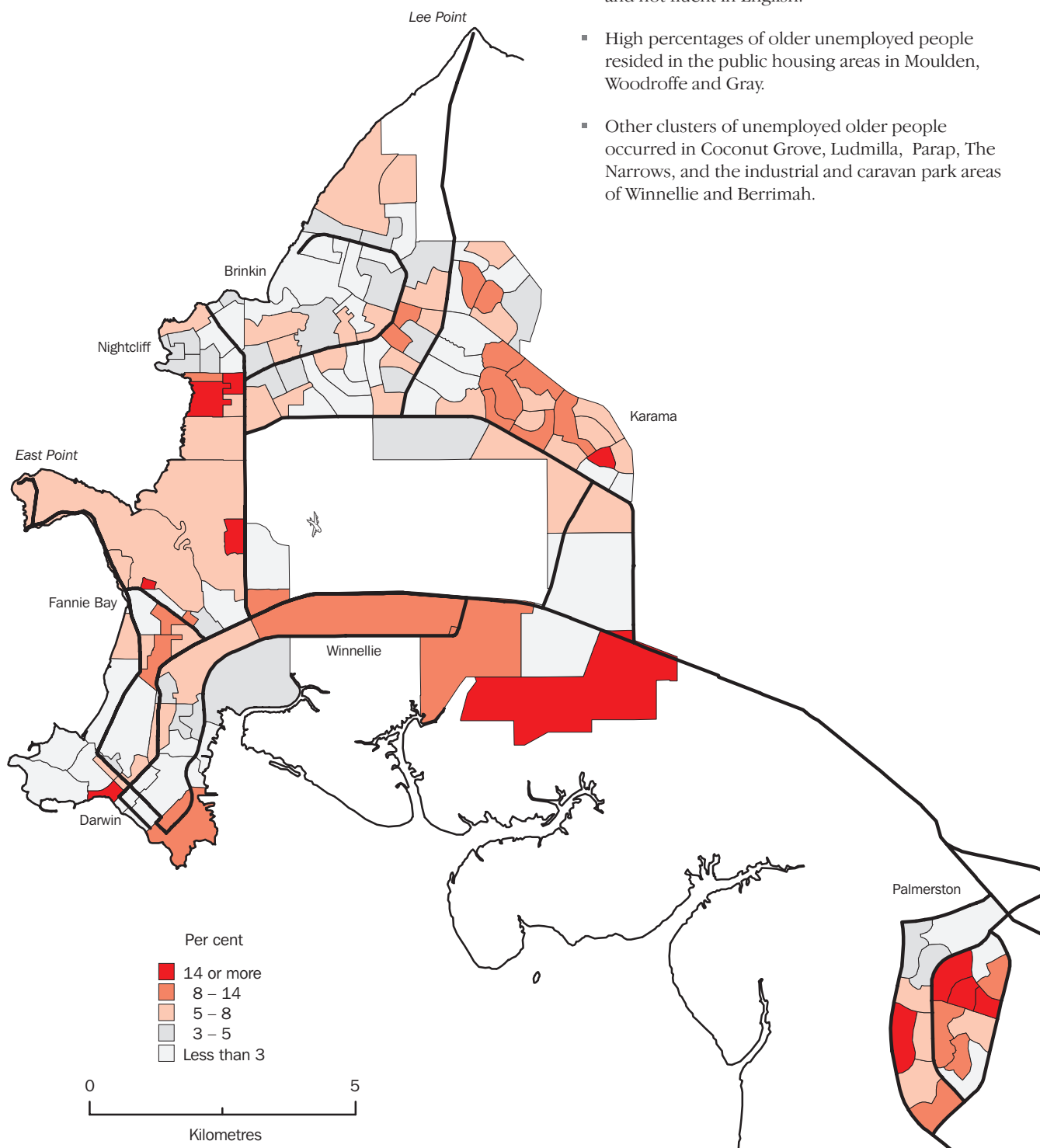
- At the 1996 Census there were 1,151 unemployed people aged 15–24, which was 13.4% of the labour force in this age group.
- The 15–24 age group accounted for 34.6% of all unemployed people in Darwin.
- The northern suburbs of Rapid Creek and Alawa had high percentages of young unemployed people. There were also high percentages of high income households, managers and professionals, university graduates, and people attending tertiary institutions in these areas.
- Areas in the northern suburbs of Millner, Moil, Anula, Malak and Karama which had high percentages of unemployed young people also had high percentages of government owned rented dwellings and Indigenous Australians.
- There was a high unemployment rate for young people in the industrial suburb of Winnellie but the number of people in that age group was low.



# Unemployed people aged 45 years or older

As a percentage of the labour force aged 45 years or older

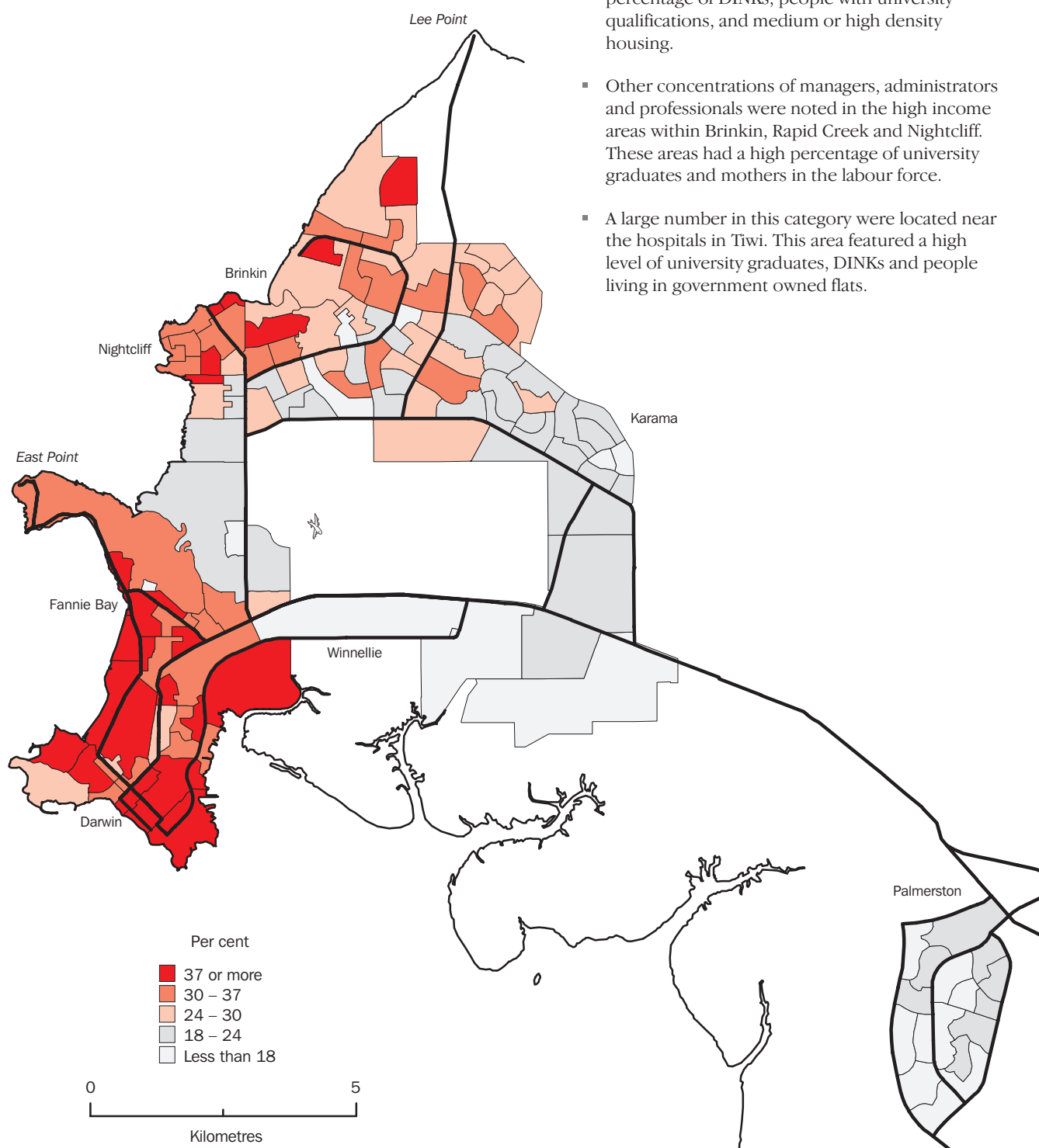
- At the 1996 Census there were 615 unemployed people aged 45 years or older which was 5.4% of the labour force in this age group.
- One-fifth of unemployed people aged 45 years or older were located in the northern suburbs of Karama, Malak, Leanyer and Wagaman. These areas contained a high percentage of overseas born people, often recently arrived in Australia and not fluent in English.
- High percentages of older unemployed people resided in the public housing areas in Moulden, Woodroffe and Gray.
- Other clusters of unemployed older people occurred in Coconut Grove, Ludmilla, Parap, The Narrows, and the industrial and caravan park areas of Winnellie and Berrimah.



# Managers, administrators and professionals

As a percentage of all employed people

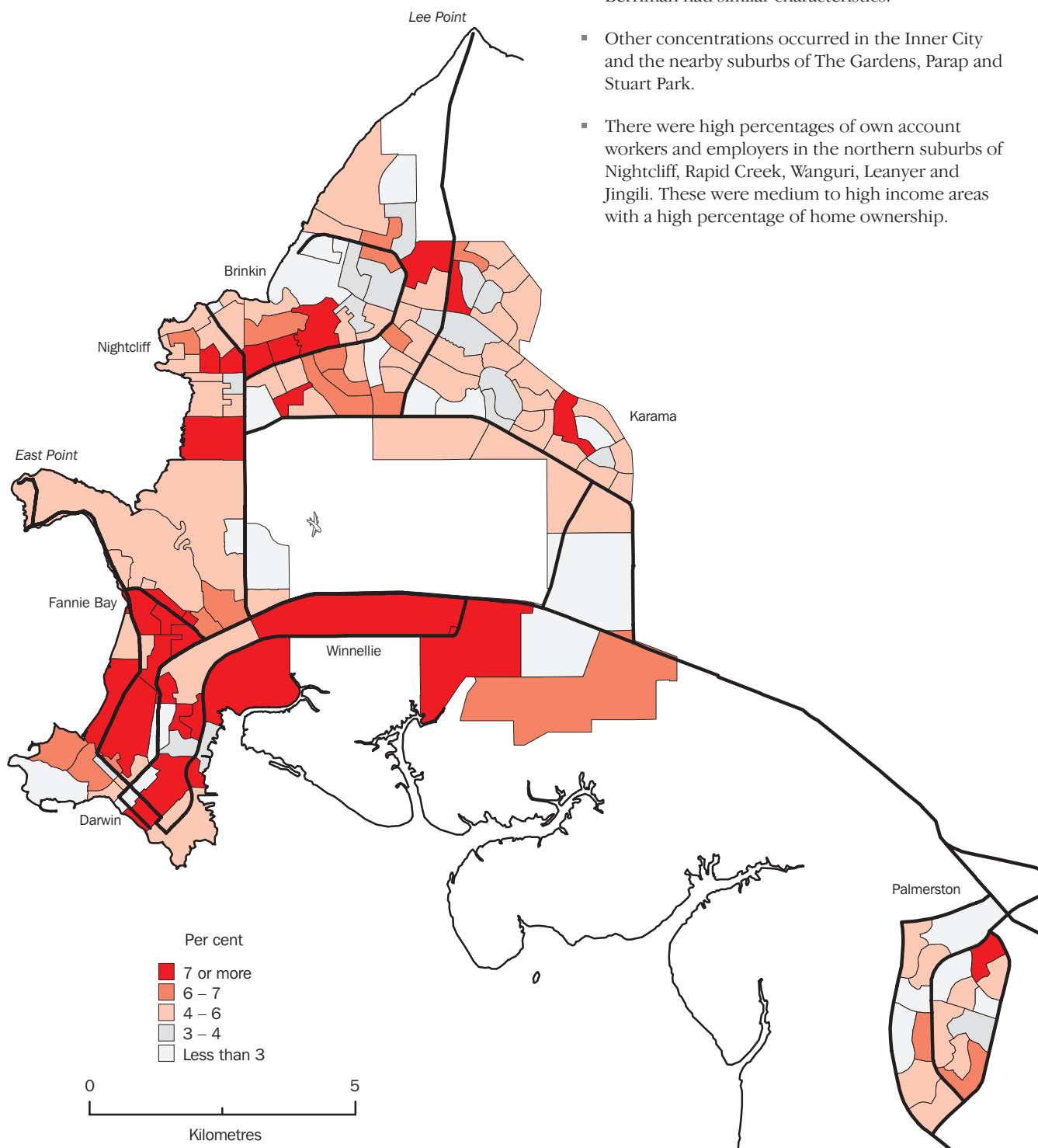
- At the 1996 Census there were 10,840 people employed as managers, administrators and professionals. This was 27.4% of all employed people.
- Almost 40% of employed people in the Inner City, Larrakeyah, The Gardens, Stuart Park and Fannie Bay were classified as managers, administrators and professionals. These suburbs had a high percentage of DINKs, people with university qualifications, and medium or high density housing.
- Other concentrations of managers, administrators and professionals were noted in the high income areas within Brinkin, Rapid Creek and Nightcliff. These areas had a high percentage of university graduates and mothers in the labour force.
- A large number in this category were located near the hospitals in Tiwi. This area featured a high level of university graduates, DINKs and people living in government owned flats.



## Own account workers and employers

As a percentage of all employed people

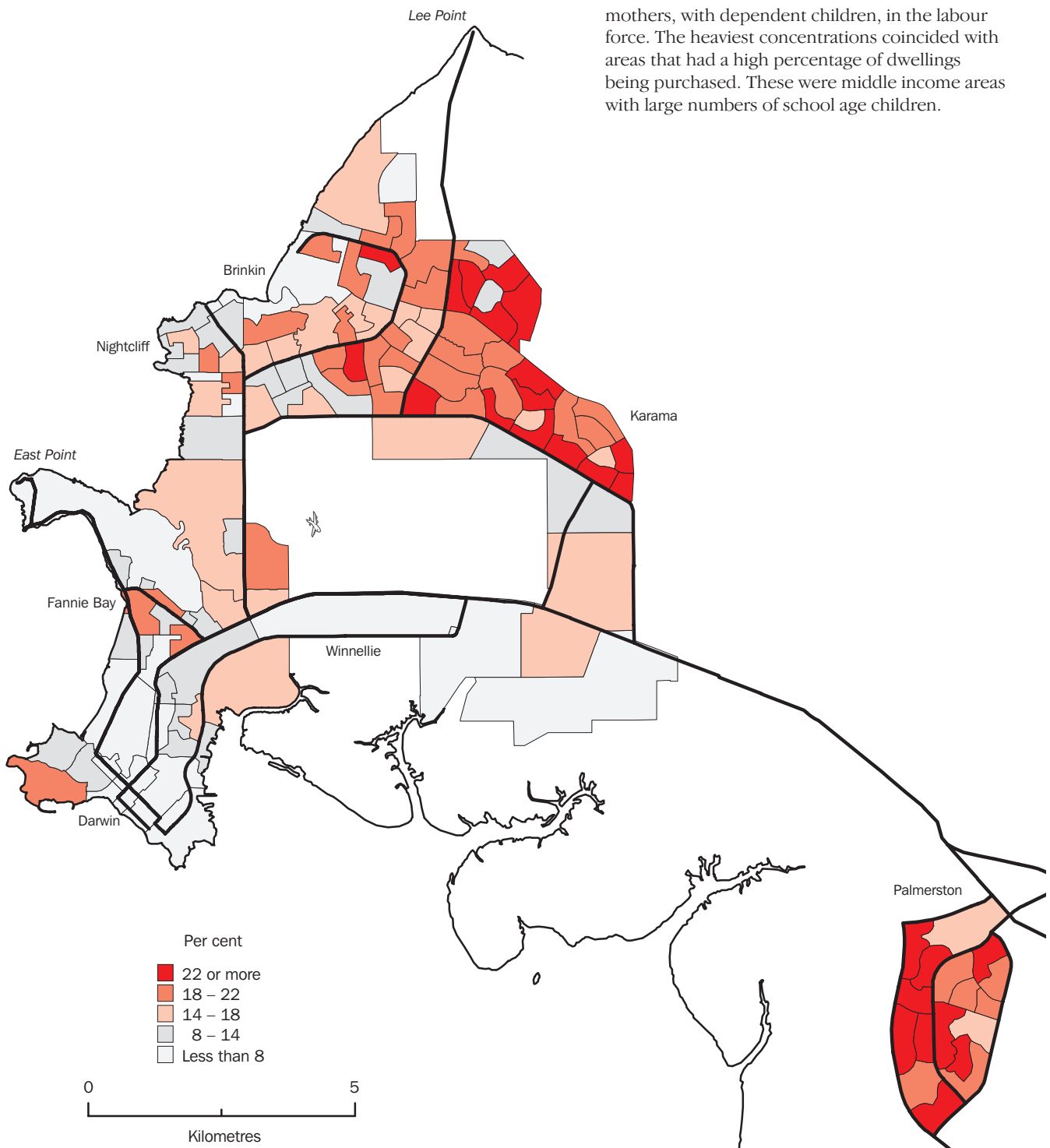
- At the 1996 Census 5.1% of the labour force were own account workers (self-employed) or employers.
- The suburb with the highest percentage of people in this category was the older industrial area of Winnellie which also had a high percentage of people without post-school qualifications, and low income households. The adjacent suburb of Berrimah had similar characteristics.
- Other concentrations occurred in the Inner City and the nearby suburbs of The Gardens, Parap and Stuart Park.
- There were high percentages of own account workers and employers in the northern suburbs of Nightcliff, Rapid Creek, Wanguri, Leanyer and Jingili. These were medium to high income areas with a high percentage of home ownership.



## Mothers in the labour force

Females, with dependent children, in the labour force as a percentage of the labour force

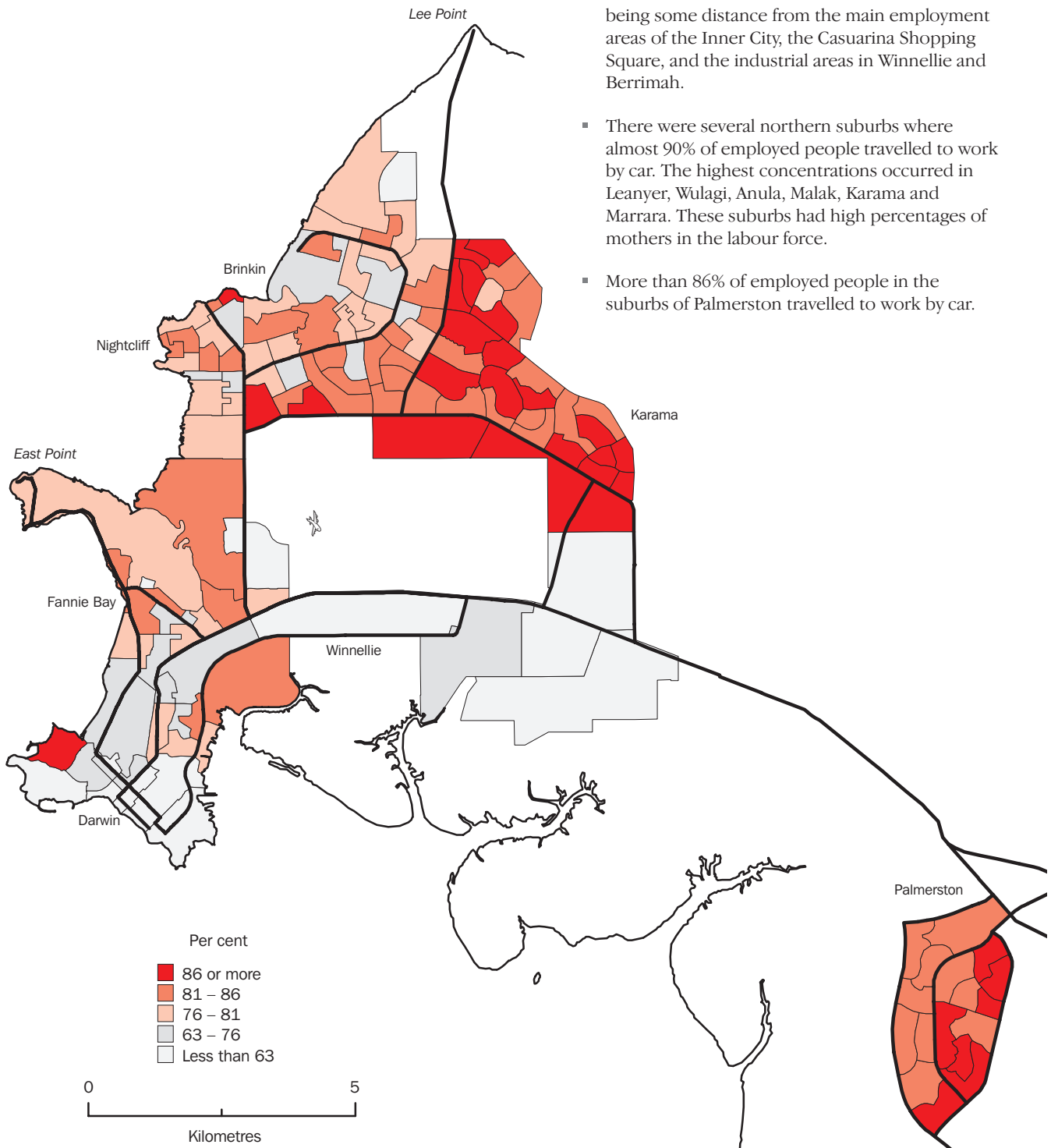
- At the 1996 Census there were 7,151 mothers, with dependent children, in the labour force. This was 16.4% of the total labour force.
- Nearly 23% of the labour force who were counted in the suburbs of Palmerston were mothers with dependent children.
- The northern suburbs of Leanyer, Wulagi, Anula, Malak and Karama accounted for about 30% of all mothers, with dependent children, in the labour force. The heaviest concentrations coincided with areas that had a high percentage of dwellings being purchased. These were middle income areas with large numbers of school age children.



# People who travelled to work by car

As a percentage of all employed people

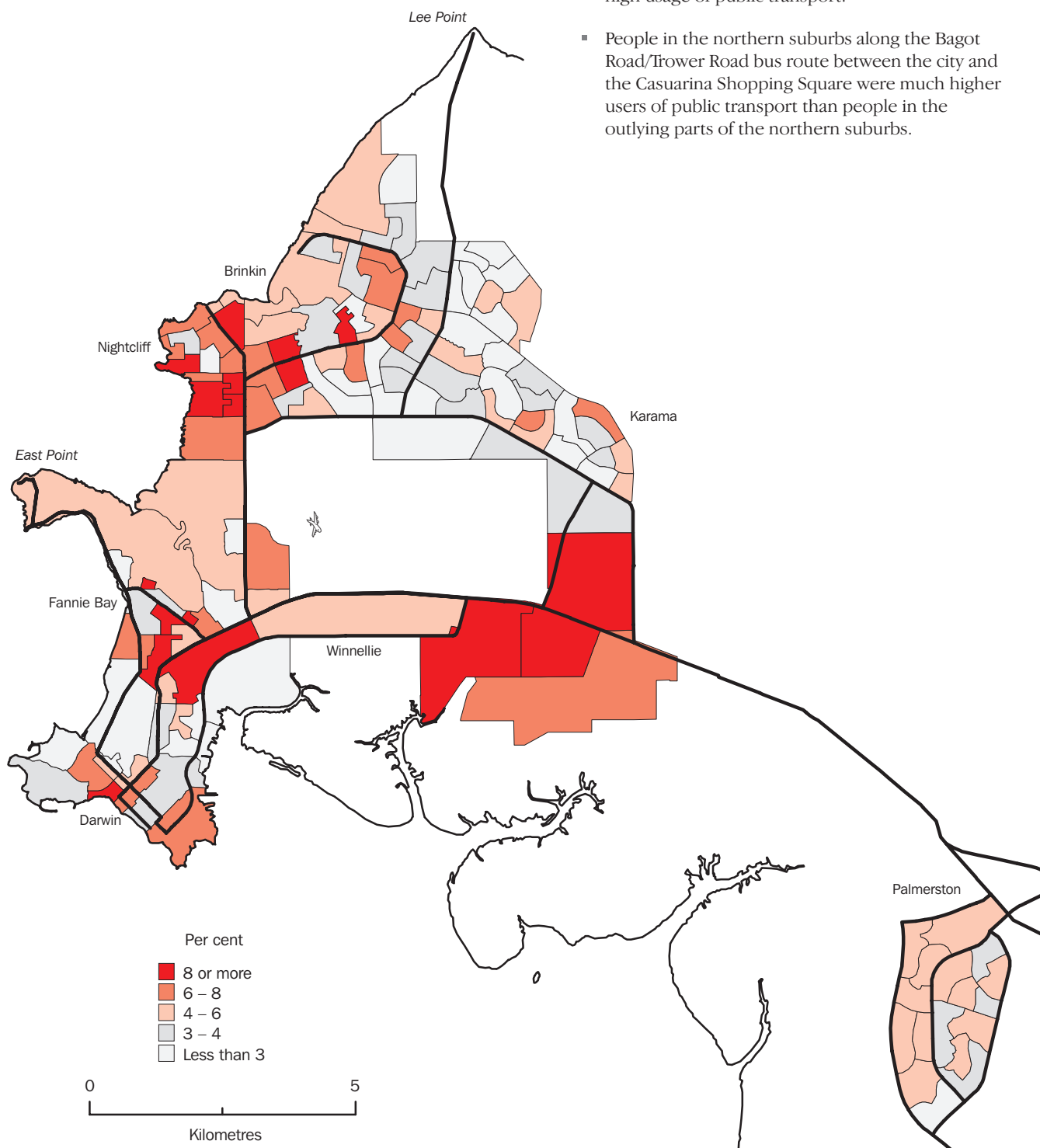
- This map shows those people who, on the day of the Census, used a car as their only mode of transport to work. They could have travelled either as the driver or passenger (however taxi passengers are excluded from this map).
- At the 1996 Census there were 27,194 employed people who travelled to work by car only. This was 79.4% of employed people. This high percentage can be attributed to most of the residential areas being some distance from the main employment areas of the Inner City, the Casuarina Shopping Square, and the industrial areas in Winnellie and Berrimah.
- There were several northern suburbs where almost 90% of employed people travelled to work by car. The highest concentrations occurred in Leanyer, Wulagi, Anula, Malak, Karama and Marrara. These suburbs had high percentages of mothers in the labour force.
- More than 86% of employed people in the suburbs of Palmerston travelled to work by car.



# People who travelled to work by public transport

As a percentage of all employed people

- At the 1996 Census there were 1,596 employed people who travelled to work by bus, either as the only mode of transport or in addition to other modes such as taxi, car or bicycle. This was 4.7% of employed people.
- The low income parts of Coconut Grove and Parap, which both had a high percentage of dwellings with no motor vehicles, had relatively high usage of public transport.
- People in the northern suburbs along the Bagot Road/Trower Road bus route between the city and the Casuarina Shopping Square were much higher users of public transport than people in the outlying parts of the northern suburbs.

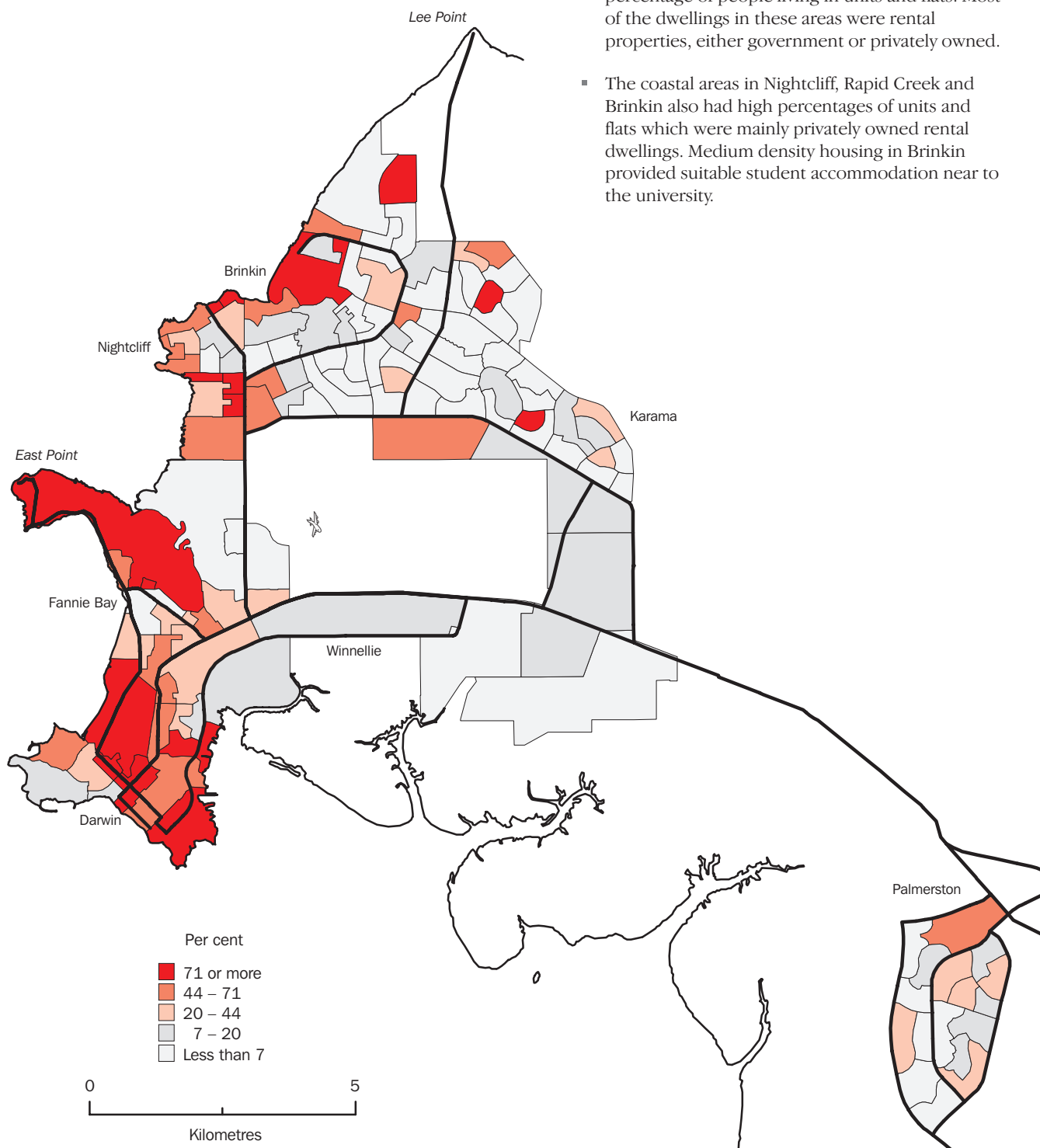




# People occupying medium or high density housing

As a percentage of all people living in private dwellings

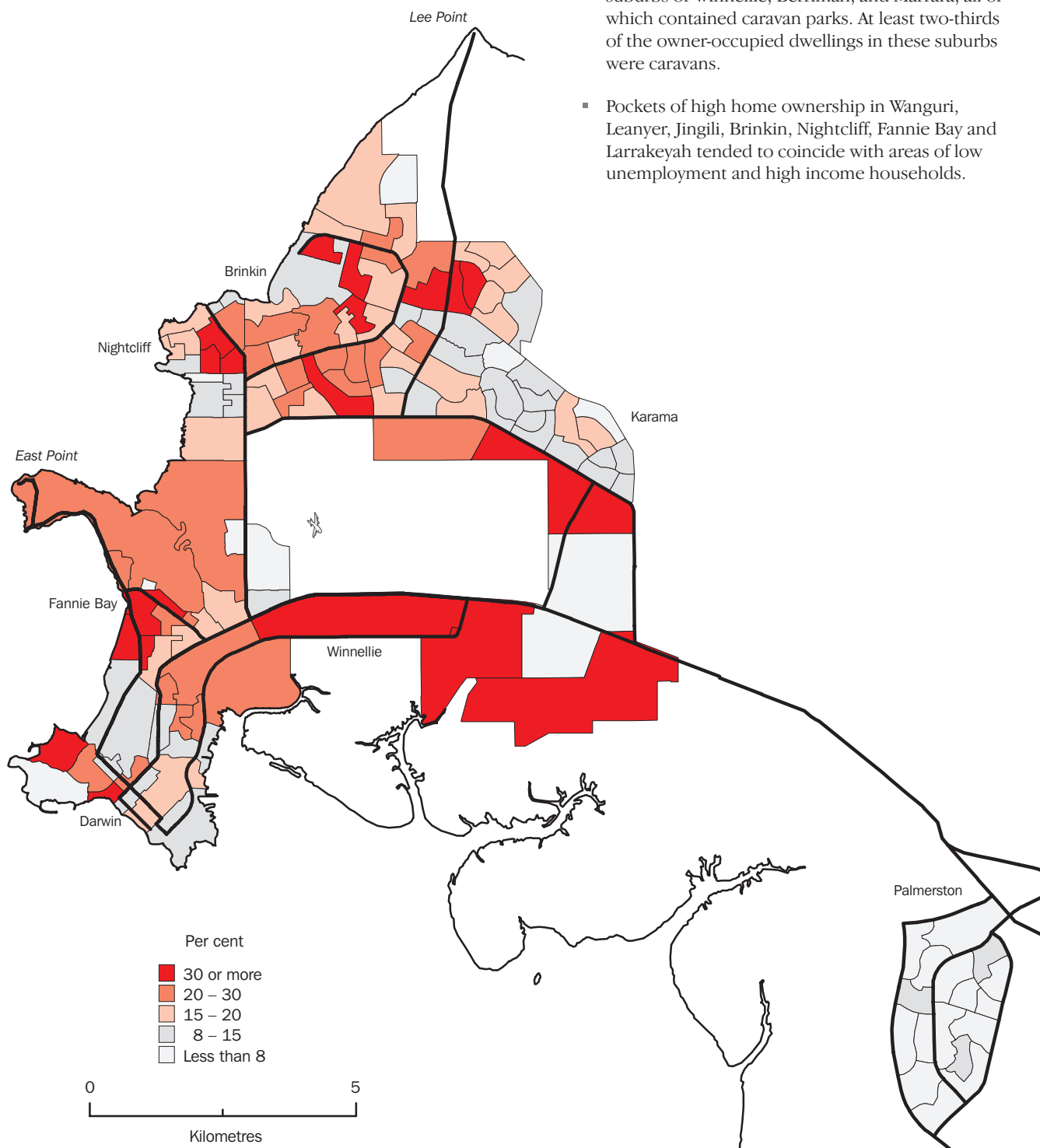
- At the 1996 Census 17,350 people, 22.9% of people living in private dwellings, lived in flats, units and other forms of medium or high density accommodation.
- More than 80% of the population of the Inner City and The Gardens lived in medium or high density housing. The neighbouring suburbs of Larrakeyah, Stuart Park, Parap and Fannie Bay also had a high percentage of people living in units and flats. Most of the dwellings in these areas were rental properties, either government or privately owned.
- The coastal areas in Nightcliff, Rapid Creek and Brinkin also had high percentages of units and flats which were mainly privately owned rental dwellings. Medium density housing in Brinkin provided suitable student accommodation near to the university.



## Owner-occupied dwellings

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

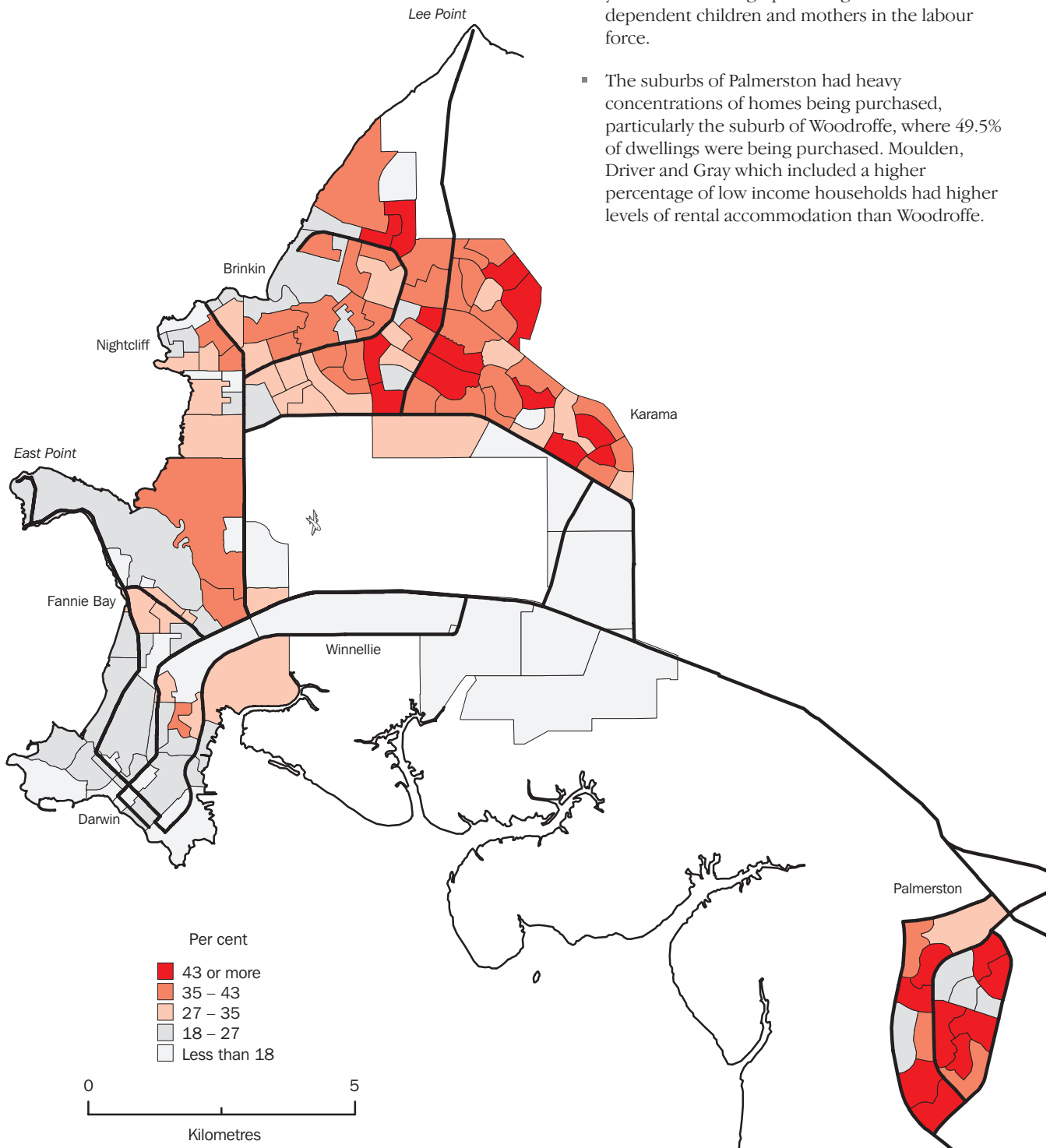
- At the 1996 Census 4,431 dwellings were owned outright by their occupants. This was 17.3% of all occupied private dwellings, a low percentage compared with other Australian capital cities which have older populations more likely to have paid off their house mortgages.
- The highest percentages of owner-occupied dwellings by far (43% to 50%) occurred in the suburbs of Winnellie, Berrimah, and Marrara, all of which contained caravan parks. At least two-thirds of the owner-occupied dwellings in these suburbs were caravans.
- Pockets of high home ownership in Wanguri, Leanyer, Jingili, Brinkin, Nightcliff, Fannie Bay and Larrakeyah tended to coincide with areas of low unemployment and high income households.



# Dwellings being purchased

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

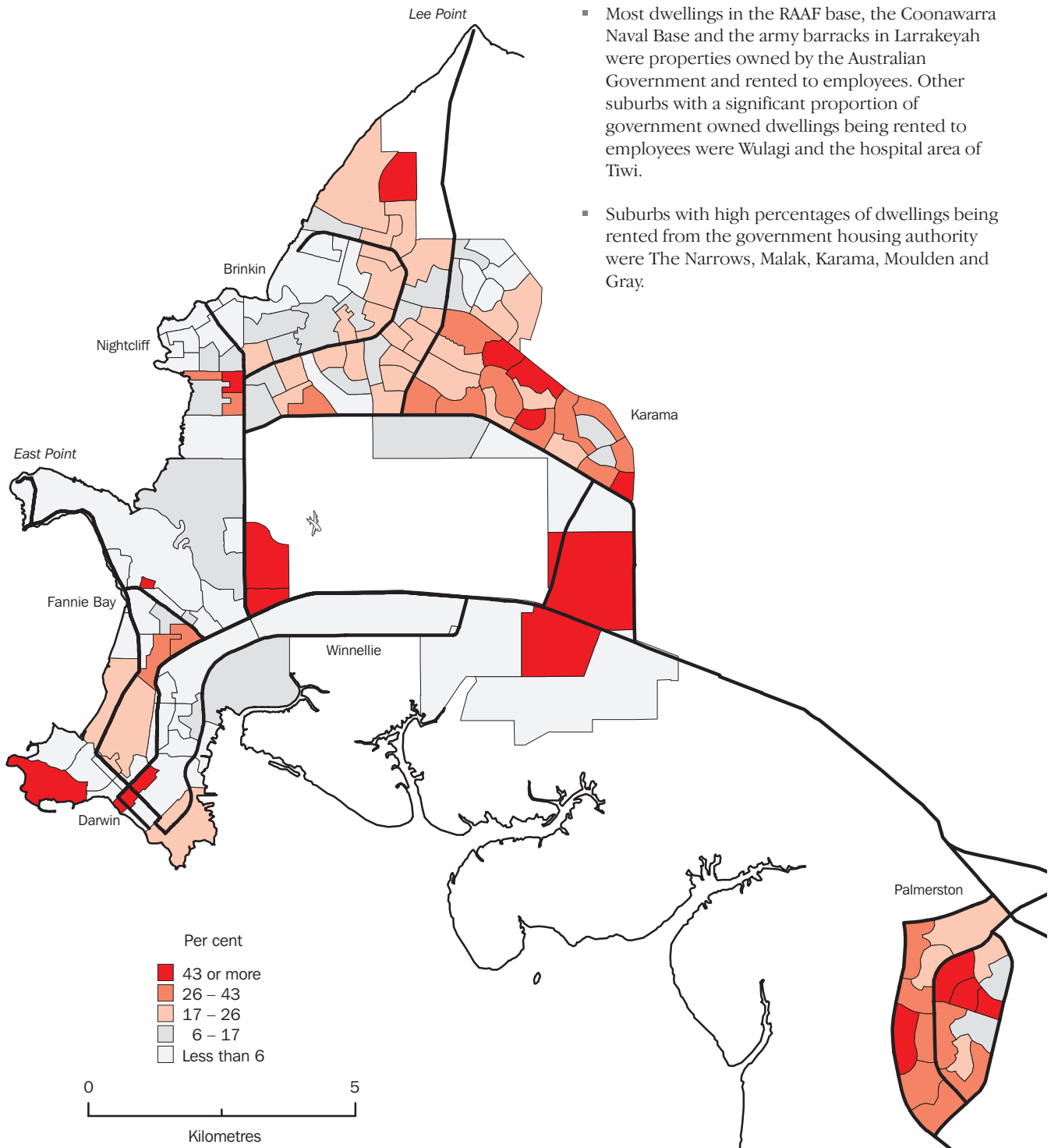
- At the 1996 Census there were 7,964 dwellings being purchased. This was 31.0% of all occupied private dwellings.
- Between 35% and 41% of occupied dwellings in the northern suburbs of Nakara, Wanguri, Leanyer, Alawa, Wagaman, Wulagi, Jingili, Moil, Anula, Malak and Karama, were being purchased. Most of these suburbs had been established in the last 15 to 20 years and had a high percentage of families with dependent children and mothers in the labour force.
- The suburbs of Palmerston had heavy concentrations of homes being purchased, particularly the suburb of Woodroffe, where 49.5% of dwellings were being purchased. Moulden, Driver and Gray which included a higher percentage of low income households had higher levels of rental accommodation than Woodroffe.



## Rented dwellings — government owned

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

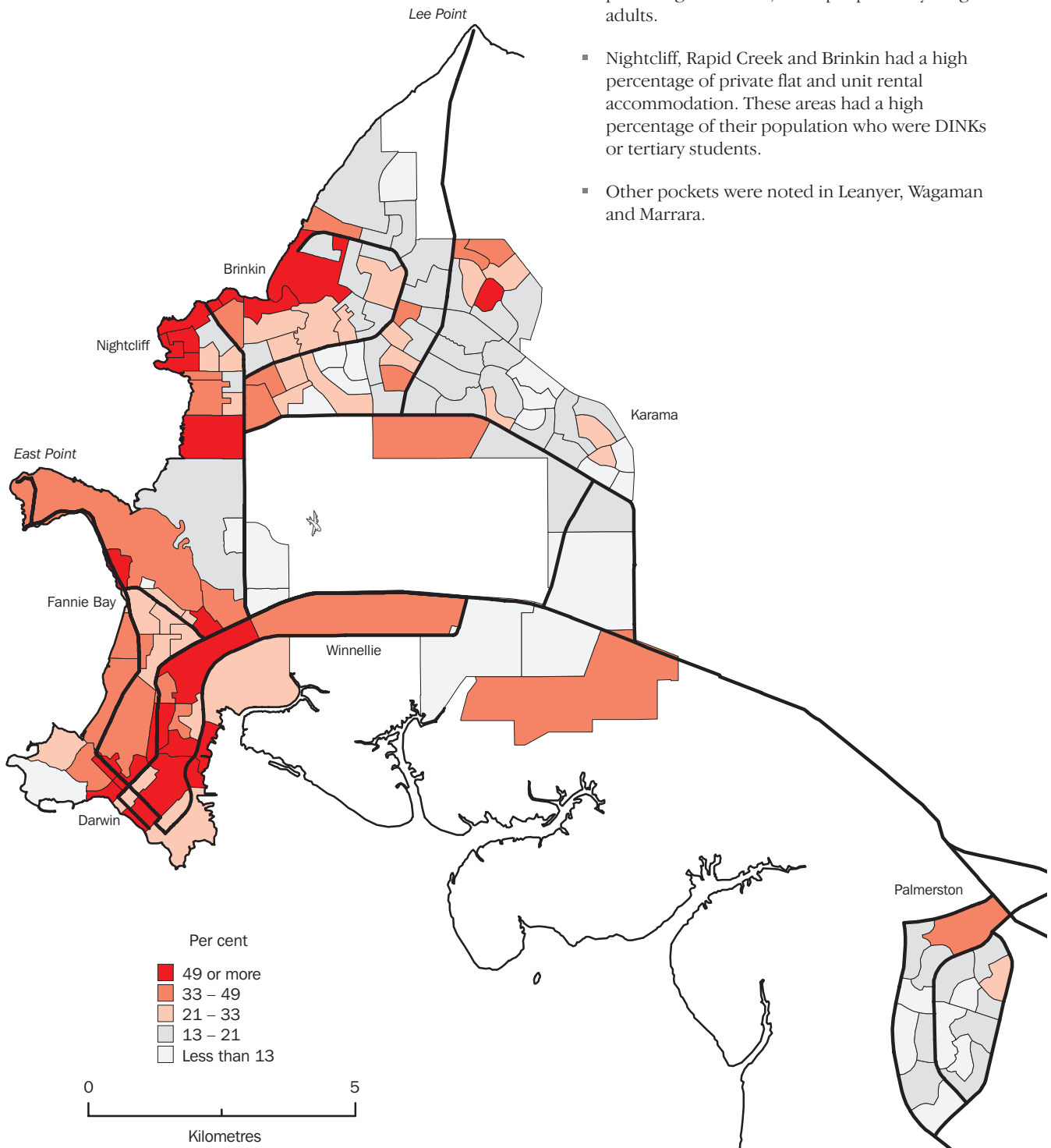
- There were 5,655 dwellings at the 1996 Census which were rented from government agencies. This was 43.9% of rented dwellings and 22.0% of all occupied private dwellings. These proportions were higher than in any other capital city in Australia.
- The majority (77.1%) of these dwellings were rented from the government housing authority.
- Most dwellings in the RAAF base, the Coonawarra Naval Base and the army barracks in Larrakeyah were properties owned by the Australian Government and rented to employees. Other suburbs with a significant proportion of government owned dwellings being rented to employees were Wulagi and the hospital area of Tiwi.
- Suburbs with high percentages of dwellings being rented from the government housing authority were The Narrows, Malak, Karama, Moulden and Gray.



## Rented dwellings — privately owned

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

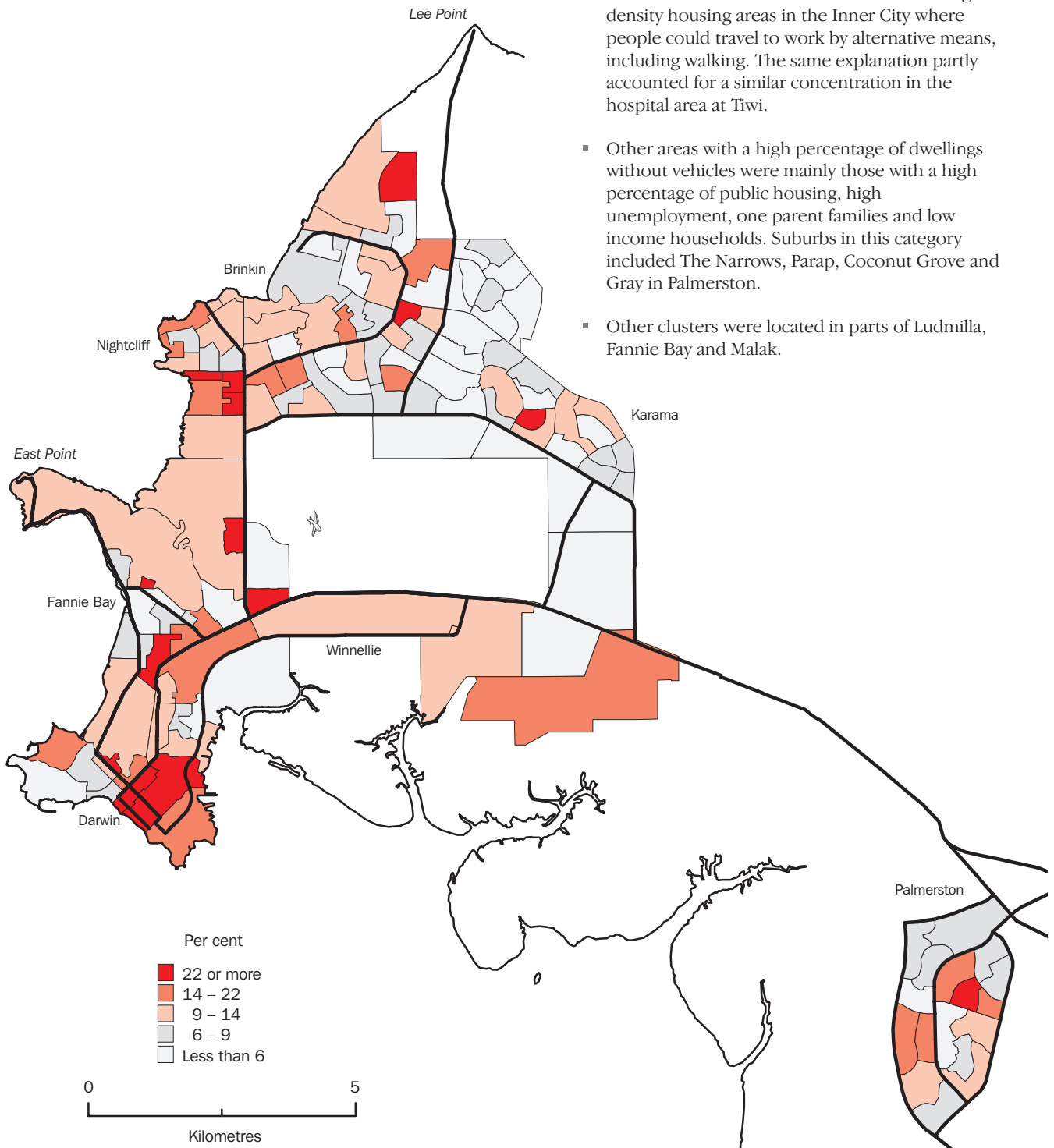
- At the 1996 Census 6,774 rented dwellings were privately owned. This was 26.4% of all occupied private dwellings.
- Very high percentages of privately owned rented dwellings were in the medium to high density housing areas in the Inner City and the neighbouring suburbs of Larrakeyah, The Gardens and Stuart Park. These areas had a high percentage of DINKs, older people and young adults.
- Nightcliff, Rapid Creek and Brinkin had a high percentage of private flat and unit rental accommodation. These areas had a high percentage of their population who were DINKs or tertiary students.
- Other pockets were noted in Leanyer, Wagaman and Marrara.



# Dwellings with no motor vehicles

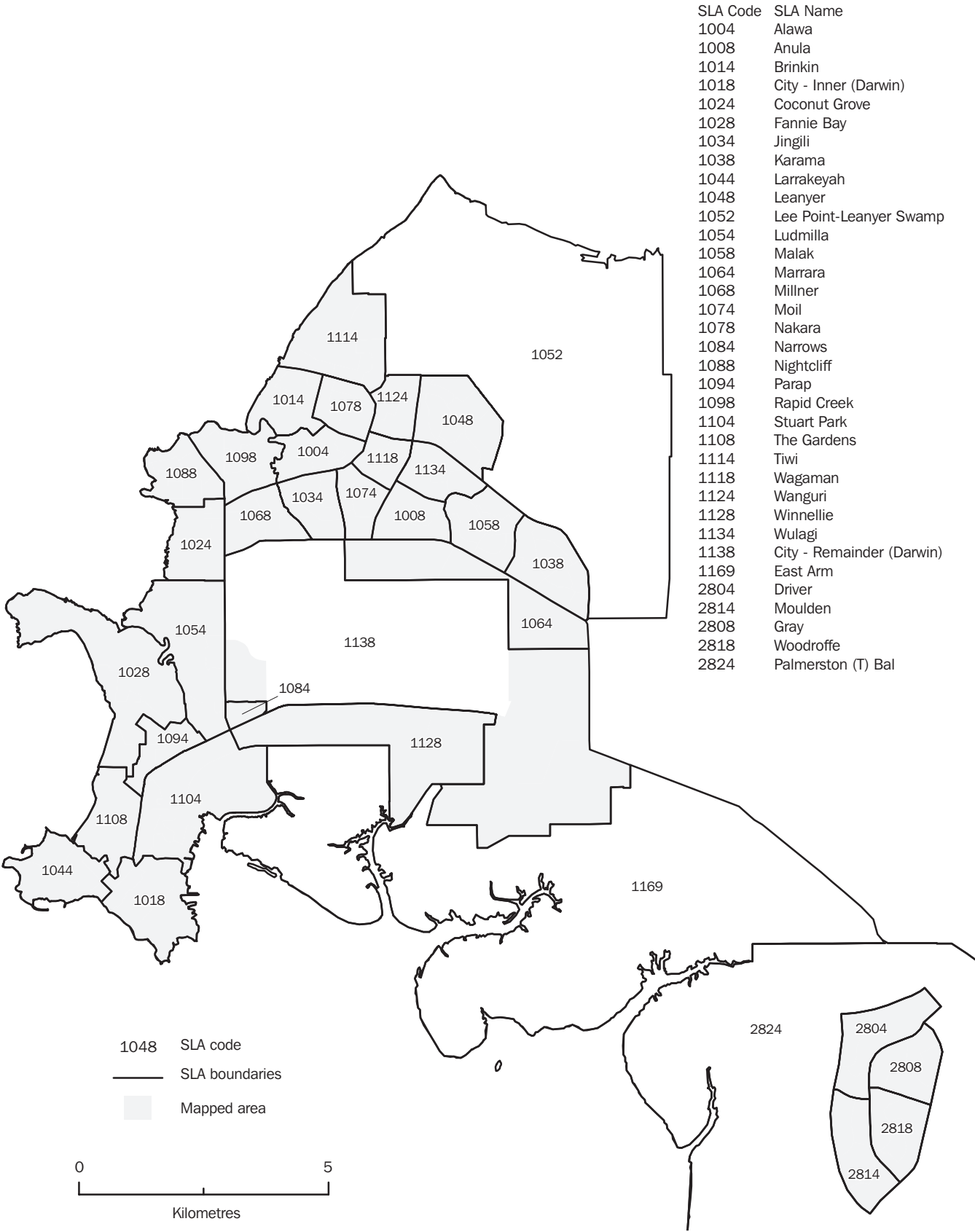
As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

- There were 2,810 dwellings in Darwin which had no motor vehicles owned or used by household members parked at or near the dwelling on census night. This represented 11.2% of all occupied private dwellings. The term 'motor vehicles' excludes motorcycles but includes company vehicles.
- The heaviest concentration of dwellings without motor vehicles occurred in the medium to high density housing areas in the Inner City where people could travel to work by alternative means, including walking. The same explanation partly accounted for a similar concentration in the hospital area at Tiwi.
- Other areas with a high percentage of dwellings without vehicles were mainly those with a high percentage of public housing, high unemployment, one parent families and low income households. Suburbs in this category included The Narrows, Parap, Coconut Grove and Gray in Palmerston.
- Other clusters were located in parts of Ludmilla, Fannie Bay and Malak.



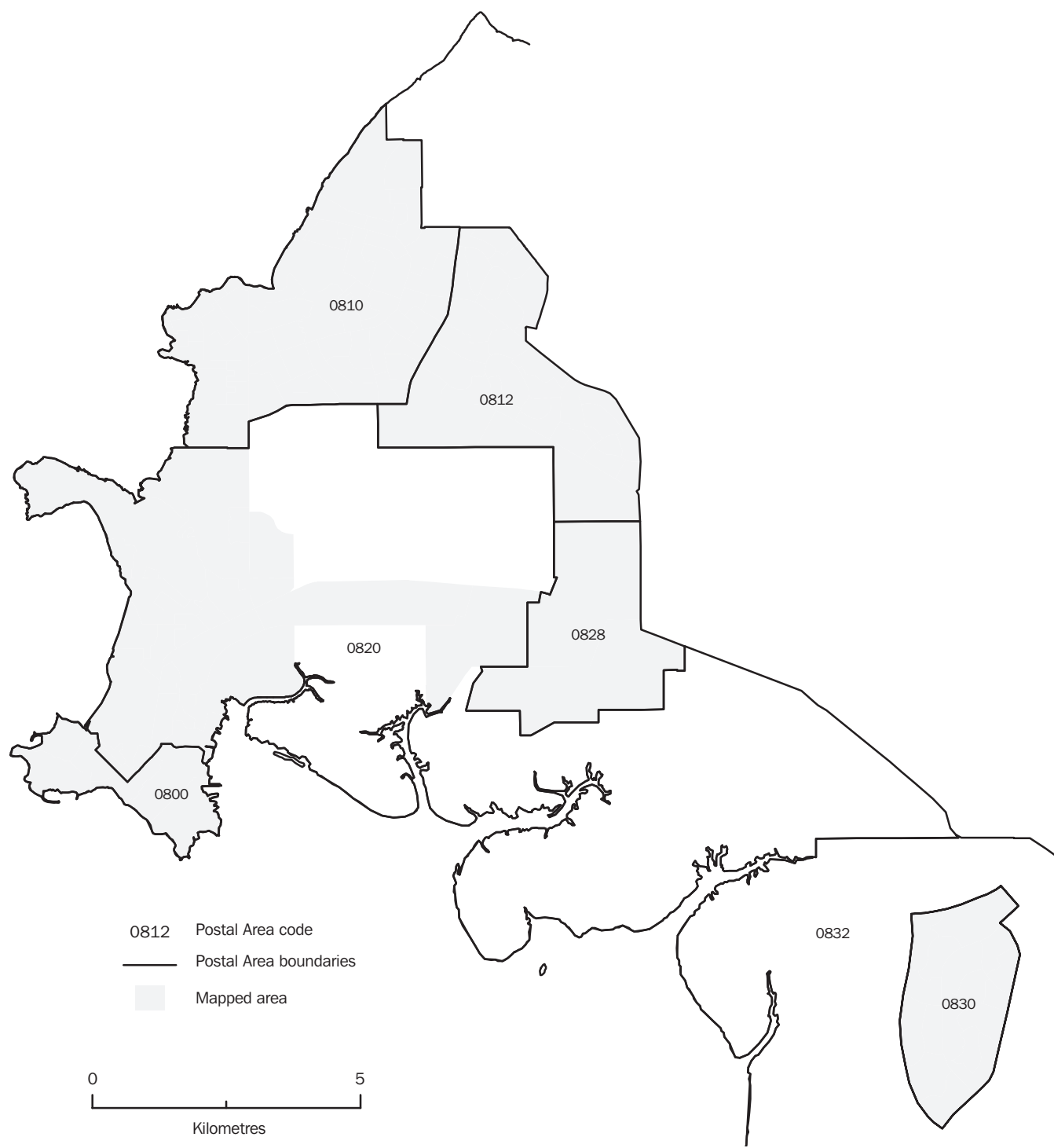
# Statistical Local Areas

This map can be used to relate SLA boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas.



# Postal Areas

These Postal Areas are derived from aggregations of 1996 Census collection district boundaries. They are not official Australia Post boundaries.





# Locations

This map shows selected locations which have been mentioned in the commentaries which accompany the maps in this atlas.



# Glossary

This Glossary contains information about some of the terms used in this atlas. More detailed information about these and other census terms can be found in the *1996 Census Dictionary* (Cat. no. 2901.0).

<b>Collection district (CD)</b>	<p>The smallest geographic area used for collection and dissemination of data from the Census of Population and Housing. In urban areas there are usually between 200 and 300 dwellings in each CD.</p> <p>CDs are redefined for each census and are current only at census time. For the 1996 Census of Population and Housing there were 34,500 CDs covering the whole of Australia. CDs are amalgamated to form larger geographical areas such as statistical local areas.</p>
<b>Couple</b>	For census purposes, a couple is either married or in a de facto relationship and usually resides in the same household. See also Family.
<b>Dependent children</b>	Children under 15 years of age, or children, in a family, aged 15–24 years who are full-time students and who have no partner or children of their own usually residing in the household. Dependent children include adopted children, step and foster children. See also Family.
<b>DINKs</b>	This acronym stands for ‘double income, no kids’. In this atlas, a DINK is defined as a couple with no children present, where both partners are in paid employment more than 25 hours a week and the younger partner is aged under 40 years. See also Family.
<b>Dwelling</b>	<p>A building or structure in which people live. This can be a house, flat, caravan or tent, humpy or park bench. Dwellings are classified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ occupied private dwellings;</li> <li>▪ unoccupied private dwellings; or</li> <li>▪ non-private dwellings.</li> </ul> <p>See also Private dwelling; Non-private dwelling.</p>
<b>Employed persons</b>	People aged 15 years and over who, during the week before census night, worked for payment or profit or as unpaid workers in a family business, or who had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent.
<b>English (proficiency in the language)</b>	<p>People who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to state how well they spoke English.</p> <p>Because of the subjective nature of responses to this question in the Census, data on the levels of proficiency in English of people who speak a language other than English at home should be interpreted with care.</p>
<b>Family</b>	Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering and who are usually resident in the same household.
<b>Household</b>	A group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling and make common provision for food and other essentials for living; or a person living alone.
<b>Household income</b>	Calculated by adding together all the individual incomes reported by household members. See also Income.

<b>Income</b>	People aged 15 years and over were asked to state their usual gross weekly income, which is all income before tax, superannuation, health insurance or other deductions are made. Gross income includes family allowance, family allowance supplement, pensions, unemployment benefits, student allowances, maintenance (child support), superannuation, wages, salary, overtime, dividends, rents received, interest received, business or farm income (less operation expenses) and workers' compensation received.
<b>Labour force</b>	Comprises people aged 15 years and over who worked for payment or profit, or as unpaid workers in a family business, during the week prior to census night; had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent; were on strike or stood down temporarily; or did not have a job but were actively looking for and available to start work.
<b>Managers, administrators and professionals</b>	These definitions follow the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations. <i>Managers and administrators</i> head government, industrial, agricultural, commercial and other establishments, organisations or departments within such organisations. They determine the policy of the establishment, organisation or department, and direct and coordinate its functioning, usually through subordinate managers. <i>Professionals</i> perform analytical, conceptual and creative tasks requiring a high level of intellectual ability and thorough understanding of an extensive body of theoretical knowledge. See also Occupation.
<b>Medium or high density housing</b>	Comprises semi-detached houses, row or terrace houses, villa units, townhouses, flats, home units and apartments.
<b>Non-private dwelling</b>	This is an establishment which provides a communal or transitory type of accommodation e.g. hotel, motel, prison, religious or charitable institution, defence establishment or hospital. Cared accommodation in retirement villages is included. See also Private dwelling.
<b>Occupation</b>	The ABS uses the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations to group employed people into occupations according to the set of tasks that is performed in their jobs. Occupation is collected in the Census for all employed people aged 15 years and over.
<b>Occupied dwelling</b>	Premises occupied by the household on census night. See also Private dwelling.
<b>One parent family</b>	Consists of a lone parent with at least one dependent child who is usually resident in the family household. The family may also include any number of other related individuals e.g. a sister of the lone parent. See also Family.
<b>Own account worker</b>	A person who operates their own unincorporated business or engages independently in a profession or trade and hires no employees. This category was called 'self-employed' in 1991.
<b>Owner-occupied dwellings</b>	A dwelling owned and occupied by a usual resident of the household. This category excludes those dwellings being purchased and those occupied under a life tenure scheme. See also Dwelling.
<b>Private dwelling</b>	Usually a house, flat or part of a house, but can also be a house attached to, or rooms above, shops or offices; an occupied caravan in a caravan park or on a residential allotment; a craft in a marina; a houseboat; or a tent if it is standing on its own block of land. Manufactured home estates and self-care units for the retired or aged are also treated as private dwellings. See also Non-private dwelling.
<b>Public transport</b>	This mode of travel to work is defined as travelling to work by train, bus, ferry or tram. It excludes travelling to work by car or taxi.

<b>Qualifications</b>	The highest level of qualification that the person has obtained since leaving school. University qualifications include bachelor degrees, higher degrees and postgraduate diplomas. The trade qualifications category refers to people holding a skilled vocational qualification. The 'People without qualifications' map includes a small number of people who have a qualification that is out of scope of the ABS Classification of Qualifications.
<b>Rented dwellings</b>	Households were asked whether they rented, owned or were purchasing the dwelling in which they were counted on census night. Households who were renting were also asked who they were renting from.
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	Includes Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Burma (Myanmar), Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.
<b>Statistical local area (SLA)</b>	Consists of one or more collection districts. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They consist of a single local government area, or part thereof, or any unincorporated area.
<b>Unemployed persons</b>	For 1996 Census purposes, unemployed people are defined as those people aged 15 years and over who, in the week prior to census night, did not have a job but were actively looking for and available to start work.



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